





## At Least \$5 Billion Sought

## Britain Said Seeking Big Loan From Its Trading Partners

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, Oct. 19 (AP).—Britain's hard-pressed government has begun informal soundings for a large loan from its richer trading partners, it was learned today. Authorities here are talking of at least \$5 billion to last for several years. Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany are understood to have discussed the loan in their talks 10 days ago. Mr. Schmidt is said to have been sympathetic. The subject has not yet been raised with Washington, probably because of the preoccupation with the election there.

The loan would be one of two major steps the government is considering to underpin the shakily pound. The other, on which the Cabinet is still divided, would rid Britain of \$6.1 billion that foreign governments keep on deposit here as reserves.

Led by oil-producing nations, these governments have been pulling out their holdings at a brisk rate, further depressing the pound.

**Wage Restraint**  
Key figures in the Cabinet have been arguing that the Labor government has done all that could reasonably be expected to put its own house in order. Most notably they point to their success in winning two years of wage restraint from the unions, a restraint that has cut members' living standards sharply.

Twelve days ago, the Callaghan regime imposed a harsh squeeze on credit that dried up \$9 billion in the lending power of the banks and drove the Bank of England's interest rate to a dizzying 15 per cent.

Opposition Conservatives are urging even more deflation, particularly deeper cuts in public spending, but the government in

its this would be foolhardy and would jeopardize the pact with the unions.

Many resources are now idle, including 1.3 million jobless men and women.

Further deflation, the government's theme runs, would only cripple output and investment even more.

Indeed some of Mr. Callaghan's closest collaborators think living beyond its means. They point out that Britain's foreign accounts, its balance of trade, actually showed a surplus for the postwar period to 1973.

Britain, the argument runs, has simply been a victim of a sudden credit squeeze was a bad mistake. However, it was probably imposed by the International Monetary Fund—through informal advice tended by its leading members, West Germany, Japan and the United States—as a condition for a \$3.9-billion loan that Britain has already sought.

**\$5.5-Billion Loan**

The United States, West Germany and the other rich nations lent Britain \$5.5 billion in June. But that loan runs out in December, so London is really thinking now of an extension, even an increase, for a longer term.

The salesmen are impatient with the argument that Britain has brought its troubles on itself by shift in the terms of trade. The goods that it imports, like oil, have risen in price much faster than the goods it sells. Given time, the balance will right itself and the country will no longer need to borrow.

This argument is strengthened by North Sea oil, now coming ashore in significant quantities. By 1980, it should improve the trade balance by at least \$5 billion a year.

*(From yesterday's late editions.)*

## U.S., Britain, France in UN Veto Arms Curbs on S. Africa

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 19 (AP).—The United States, Britain and France cast vetoes in the Security Council today to defeat an African resolution calling for a total and mandatory arms embargo against South Africa for its refusal to grant independence to the territory of South-West Africa (Namibia).

U.S. Ambassador William Scranton defended the U.S. veto with the argument that the resolution could damage the "sensitive process of consultation" being undertaken by Secretary of State Henry Kissinger between South Africa and SWAPO, the chief liberation movement in South-West Africa. The British and French gave the same reason for their vetoes.

The vote on the resolution sponsored by Benin, Guyana, Libya, Pakistan, Panama, Romania and Tanzania was 10 to 3 with Italy and Japan abstaining.

**No Impact Seen**  
Both U.S. diplomats and sponsors of the resolution privately maintained that the vetoes would have no impact at all on the negotiating process.

Mr. Scranton pledged that the United States "will not flag in

these efforts," and said that the United States "has made clear to South Africa the urgent need for the independence of Namibia."

The council having set an August 31 deadline for South Africa to agree to free elections in the territory, waited for six weeks past that deadline for the Kissinger initiative to bear fruit.

"We've been telling them to trust us a little longer, things are moving behind the scenes," a U.S. official said.

But the Africans, nervous and skeptical about the U.S. ability or will to produce results, decided to press on rather than look foolish should nothing emerge from the U.S. diplomacy in the end.

With the vetoes, UN action on South-West Africa was left in limbo, although the General Assembly is expected to take up the question later this fall.

**Sinal Peace Force**

The Council is scheduled later this week to renew for an additional year the mandate of the 4,174-man UN peace force in the Sinai. Both Egypt and Israel have quietly agreed to the renewal, UN officials indicated.

In the General Assembly, a group of 46 African countries today asked that the French presence in the Indian Ocean island of Mayotte be condemned and demanded that it cease immediately.

The group said that the French "occupation" constitutes "aggression encroaching on the national unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Republic of the Comoros . . . and on the security of the whole of Africa."

It also called upon the Assembly to condemn and declare null and void the French-sponsored referendum held in Mayotte Feb. 8, in which the island's population voted overwhelmingly to remain French.

*(From yesterday's late editions.)*



**GIFTED**—Nadia Comaneci, 15, the Romanian gymnast who as a 14-year-old was a crowd-winning double gold medalist at the Olympics in Montreal in July, receiving a stuffed bear from the mayor of Antibes, France, when she arrived there yesterday.

## Four Called Undesirable

## Finns, Like Danes and Norse, Expel N. Korean Diplomats

HELSINKI, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Finland, following the example of Denmark and Norway, said tonight that the North Korean chargé d'affaires and three members of his mission were no longer desirable in the country.

A government statement accused them of violating Finland's laws and contravening the Vienna convention governing the status and immunity of diplomats accredited in foreign countries.

Finland police yesterday said they were looking into "matters similar to those that have happened recently in other Scandinavian countries."

Denmark and Norway have both given all North Korean diplomats stationed in their capitals six days to leave, accusing them of wholesale smuggling of duty-free cigarettes and liquor.

Two North Korean diplomats in Copenhagen were accused of trying to sell 147 kilos (325 pounds) of hashish that had been smuggled into Denmark in diplomatic bags.

A prosecutor in Stockholm has announced the arrest of four Swedes during investigations into a Swedish link but declined to connect North Korean diplomats with the arrests.

The Finnish government named the four diplomats declared undesirable as chargé d'affaires Chang Dae Hui, commercial secretary Li Sang Jun, and two clerks, Li Chon Sop and Bong Il Yeng.

It said it hoped "the good relations prevailing with North Korea would be maintained."

The North Korean Embassy earlier issued a statement deploring "lying information appearing in various newspapers which was insulting to the honor of the People's Republic of Korea."

In Copenhagen, where the diplomatic smuggling operations were first brought to light, a senior customs official said the North Koreans made huge profits by flooding the lucrative Scandinavian market with duty-free cigarettes and liquor.

**Egypt Dumps Two**  
ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Oct. 20 (AP).—Two Egyptians were sentenced to death today for planting a bomb in a crowded holiday train last August on orders of Libyan officials. Seven persons were killed and 15 wounded. Two other defendants were acquitted by a supreme military court here.

A three-hour session of Arab foreign ministers, Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad said, avoided "all details concerning the lineup and the financing of the security force." He said such details "will be decided at the full summit."

**2 Soldiers Shot in Sudan**

KHARTOUM, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—Two soldiers were executed by firing squad in southern Sudan yesterday after being found guilty of killing three officers last February, the Sudanese news agency Sana reported.

## Caramanlis Admits Stalling on U.S. Bases Pact

ATHENS, Oct. 20 (AP).—Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis today said that Greece was delaying the final signing of a \$700-million U.S. military bases agreement pending the outcome of the U.S. elections and the foreign policy of the next administration.

Listing the main points of the accord on which basic agreement has already been reached, Mr. Caramanlis said U.S. nuclear weapons would be removed from Greece.

Speaking during a parliamentary debate between party leaders on foreign policy, and countering opposition charges of a "national interest" by the government, Mr. Caramanlis said:

"The government, indeed to insure the longer-term protection of our interests will wait until the American elections to see the ensuing foreign policy of the new administration before signing the military agreement."

**3 Bases to Close**  
Under the terms of the agreement, Mr. Caramanlis said, three of the seven U.S. installations here would be closed, while the remaining four would be shifted from U.S. to Greek control, with a Greek commander and up to 50 per cent Greek personnel. The bases would not, in effect, be U.S. bases anymore, but only "facilities," he said. Several privileges for U.S. personnel and their dependents, particularly extrajudicial rights, would be abolished, and the installations could not be used for "combat operations" or have any nuclear weapons.

This, observers said, would mean the removal of the U.S. nuclear warheads for missiles from the base.

In return, Mr. Caramanlis said, Greece would get \$700 million in military and economic aid for the agreement's four-year duration. The Premier said the conclusion of the agreement was "absolutely necessary for our safety" after Turkey, a NATO co-member with which tensions are high, concluded a \$1-billion aid agreement with the United States.

He said the agreement also served Greece's broader defense interests.

On the country's ties with NATO, Mr. Caramanlis said negotiations were under way, aimed at a "special relationship" insuring full Athens control of Greek forces in peacetime, but

inflation program we recommend as a rule of thumb is to restrain money creation, reduce tax rates on business and individuals, and curtail government spending. This would work in France, and deserves the approval of French workers both left and right."

It also said that "the government is printing money so fast that the franc is nosediving. Some inflation program."

In a telephone conversation, George Meloen, deputy editor of the editorial page, said that the Journal's principal quarrel with the Barre plan was that it did not go far enough in reducing the money supply and making bank cuts. He said the Journal also disagreed with the idea that tax increases were an effective way to fight inflation or that wage and price freezes would work.

**French Plan**  
The French plan calls for a reduction of the rate of the money supply to 12.5 per cent this year and next, down from 18 per cent in 1974 and 15 per cent in 1975. Growth in the budget is planned for 13.5 per cent. The budgetary deficit, 37 billion francs this year and planned for 23 billion francs next year, is officially supposed to be back in balance in 1978.

The confusion here was apparently over why the Journal would identify its conservative views with those of the French left. Le Figaro headlined the

been cooperative with Syria and there is a feeling here that he might give the Syrians an edge in the makeup of the force.

The Riyadh plan was signed by President Hafes al-Assad of Syria, Mr. Sarkis, Yasser Arafat, chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, King Khalid of Saudi Arabia and Sheikh Sabah al-Salem al-Sabah of Kuwait.

Israeli officials, who want a restored Lebanon without the PLO operating with a free hand, viewed the Riyadh meeting as having bought time for Mr. Arafat. They also saw it as fulfilling the wishes of the leaders of Saudi Arabia and Kuwait for a restoration of relations between Syria and Egypt.

**Ambiguity Seen**  
The Israelis interpret the Riyadh resolutions as ambiguous and thus subject to a variety of interpretations among Arab nations.

There is a difference between "the smiling and kissing in Riyadh," as one official put it, and the implementation of the agreement, particularly since there are no indications that Syria is ready to relinquish its primary role in Lebanon's affairs.

One part of the peace plan calls for implementation of the Cairo agreement of 1969 between the Lebanese government and the PLO. One Foreign Ministry official said that could be construed as a go-ahead for the PLO to once again raid Israel from southern Lebanon.

There is also the possibility that the agreement could be scuttled by the Lebanese Christians. Since they and the Syrians have cooperated in Lebanon, there is also a possibility that the Syrians could use them to sabotage the agreement if they chose to.

Still another potential downfall for the Riyadh agreement lies in possible action by Iraq, which has some 4,500 soldiers in Lebanon and which has resented Syria's incursions.

## Until After Presidential Election

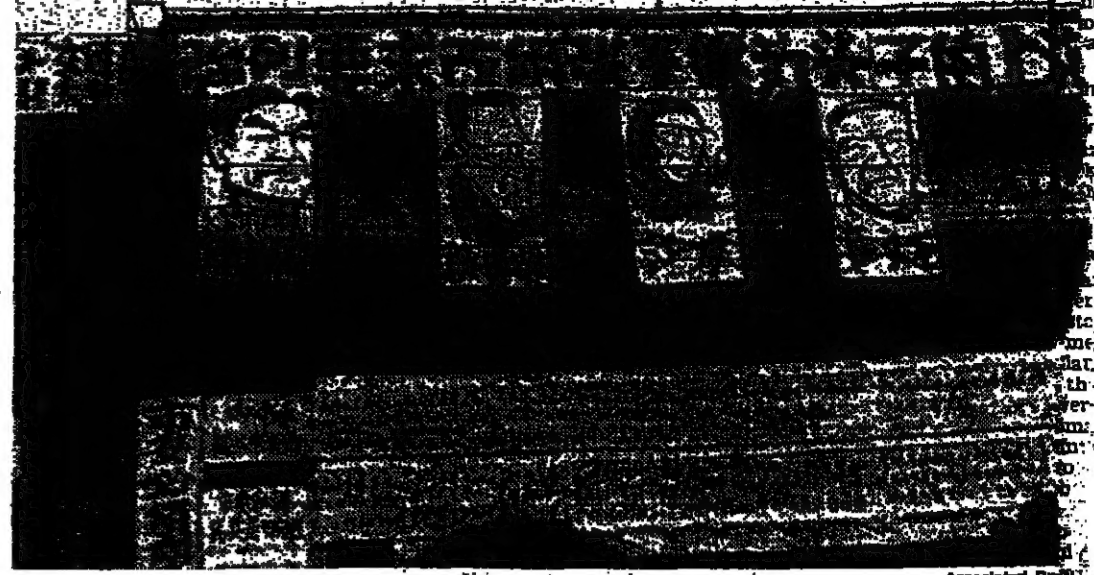
## Caramanlis Admits Stalling on U.S. Bases Pact

participation in any NATO effort in a war. In 1974, Greece curtailed its military participation in NATO.

The Premier reiterated his government's political, economic and defense ties to the West. He said Greece's detachment from

the West would be a "catastrophe" for the country because it would block Greece's efforts to join the European Economic Community, reduce the country's general defense abilities and weaken it in comparison to Turkey.

"We cannot both insult West and expect support," Caramanlis said, adding: "We are linking our fate with the West not only economically, also politically and culturally, and we cannot do otherwise."



**GRAPHIC**—Even the untrained Western eye can get the message of the Xed-out names on these portrait posters in Shanghai. From left, Wang Hung-wen, Chang Chun-chiao, Chiang Ching, and Yao Wen-yuan—all under fierce attack since Mao Tse-tung's death.

## French Government Angered Hint of Wide Peking Purge

(Continued from Page 1)

"Humor of the Wall Street Journal," and said that the Figaro correspondent in the United States had been told that the editorial was intended to be "a little bit ironic."

Mr. Meloen admitted that the headline, "Vive the French Left!" might have been a bit too ironic, but he said, "Our main point, as we said, is serious."

He said the Journal's source had in the past given similar advice to Britain and Italy.

"The irony is that you don't see the Wall Street Journal and the French Communist party taking the same side every day," he said.

(Continued from Page 1)

In what amounts to an admission by Peking University officials that they were duped by Miss Chiang, the poster charged that "twice she slipped into the arms of Chairman Mao cheated an deceived people to win the over."

Without naming them, Cantonese Radio yesterday accused the four radicals of twisting Chairman Mao's directives to the extent that the four "castrated the soul" of them, "outlet sentences to get what they wanted, giving strange explanations, or interpretations and shuffling the cards within their own opinions . . . to twist and tamper with and fabricate the directives of Chairman Mao."

A question that arises is whether, and to what extent, the Communist party leadership is preparing to revise the history of the last two years. The fabrication and distortion of Mao's directives, it has been charged, had been going on for two years.

The poster at Peking University carried a suggestion of how far such a revision might go. The poster charged that the four radicals had "fabricated new elements in the history of criticizing 'Ying Hsiao-ping.'" It was the first time that the disgraced former vice-premier is being considered in a new light.

An article about the late Lin Biao, a radical author whose works have enjoyed official Communist approval, notes that "four villains" suppressed the publication of all but 300 of about 1,100 letters he wrote.

The four villains are almost certainly supposed to symbolize the four purged radicals. Thus the reader is left with a suggestion that new as well as revised statements by Mao might appear in the future.

*(The Globe and Mail, Toronto.)*

**Israel Said No 'Burden'**  
(Continued from Page 1)

of the role military leaders should play in a free society.

Sen. Goldwater, explaining his support of Gen. Brown, said that "Israel has gotten everything she ever wanted, in some categories more than she can use."

He said that it was "all right with him" but "if we give Israel \$2 billion in equipment, then let's buy \$3 billion for ourselves. Unless we regain our military superiority the only choice can be nuclear war or surrender."

The senator asserted that was what Gen. Brown was trying to say, but that the general was misunderstood.

As Mr. Kleingard began his speech last night, a group in the rear of the hall burst out chanting "Israel must die." Kleingard must go. No Israel retreats. He arms to Arab murderers." The group, later identified as Save Our Israel, was forcibly removed.

In his address, Mr. Kleingard defended the Ford administration's record on human rights and said that efforts by Congress to use legislation to force changes in other countries were "almost always too inflexible, too public and too heavy-handed" to achieve results.

**Russia, Mongolia Sign Cooperation Treaty**  
MOSCOW, Oct. 20 (UPI).—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev and Yumjaagi Tsedenbal, first secretary of the Mongolian Communist party, signed a frontier treaty and a pact on greater cooperation at a Kremlin meeting yesterday, Tass said.

The Soviet news agency gave no details of the documents, but a report on the talks said that the two men "discussed questions of further deepening all-round cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the Mongolian People's Republic" and the Communist parties of the two countries.

**American Criticized British Forces**  
LONDON, Oct. 19 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary Sir Mulley tonight defended Britain's armed forces against a claim by the top U.S. general that they were "pathetic" and had only "generals and admirals and bands."

Describing Gen. Brown's remarks as "unbelievable," Mr. Mulley said: "I found them quite extraordinary."

The comments made by Gen. Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, were made in an interview in April for publication this week. The remarks have aroused painful surprise in military circles here.

Defense officials said the new chief of the British defense staff, Air Chief Marshal Sir Andrew Humphrey, was expected to receive a message from the general clarifying his controversial statements.

Mr. Mulley said on television tonight that he had made a check and "found the proportion of senior ranks to forces was exactly the same, plus or minus one or two, as it was in 1962."

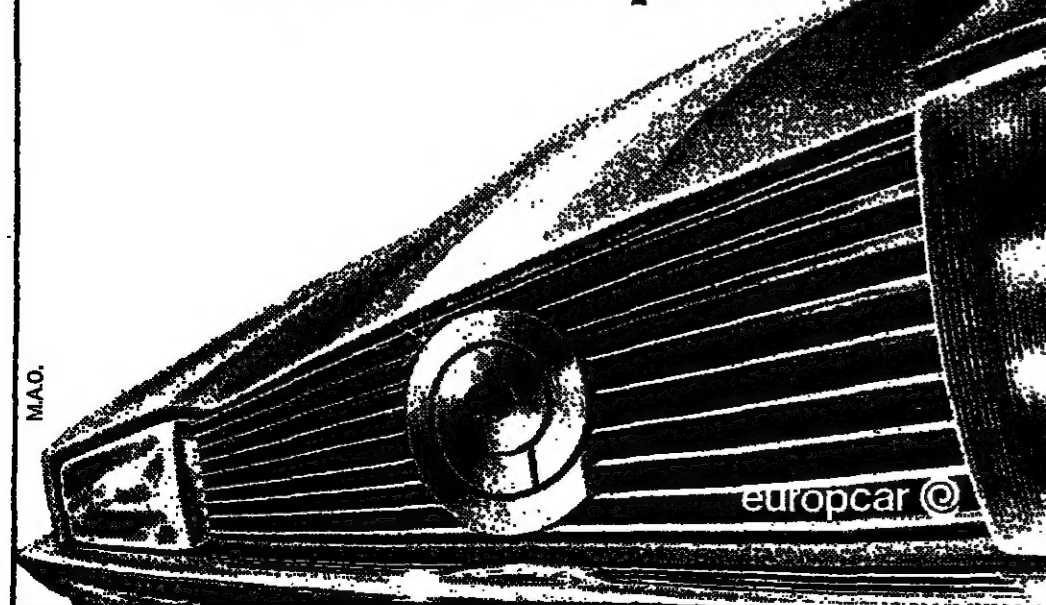
Because "regiments have been amalgamated, as part of British defense cuts of recent years, there were actually fewer bands," officials said.

"We have got the best tanks and the best tank guns available for the North Atlantic Alliance," Mr. Mulley said.

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## U.K. Calls Gen. Brown's View 'Unbelievable'

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"The minister said the defense staff was 'much more tattered' than I was because they know Gen. Brown and a lot of the

colleagues and they know the very high regard the U.S. forces have generally for the professional competence of our forces in Europe."

"The feeling in defense circles here tonight was that by an unfortunate choice of language, Gen. Brown had given the wrong impression about Britain's conventional military hand, sea and air forces to Western defense despite economic problems."

Britain has three army divisions permanently in West Germany and its navy takes on up to 70 per cent of NATO naval duties in the eastern Atlantic.

The British Air Force has committed the substantial force of strike command aircraft to NATO.

*(From yesterday's late editions.)*

JFK 10/25/76



## House GOP Leader

### rd Denies Meeting Aides Nixon in '72 to Stop Probe

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—President Ford said today there was "no validity" to the charge that he met with President Richard Nixon's top aides to stop the Watergate investigation before the 1972 election.

Ford said that when he learned the allegations, he was "in a hurry to get the truth about the circumstances as to whether or not there was any meeting with the aides of the Nixon administration."

"I did not meet with any of the aides of the Nixon administration," Ford said. "I did not meet with any of the aides of the Nixon administration."

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know it then, I would do it again."

The statement followed recent allegations by former Nixon aide John Dean that Mr. Ford had met with another White House aide, Richard Cook, to discuss the pending Watergate investigation before the 1972 election.

Three aides

Pressed about reports that Mr. Ford had also met with top Nixon advisers John Mitchell, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman about the probe, Mr. Ford said: "I want you to know and I want everybody to know... there is absolutely no validity to that rumor."

He also denied that there was any validity to the rumor that he might pardon the three men.

The three major U.S. television networks did not carry the statement. A network executive said they have had guidance from the White House that there will be no special announcements.

Mr. Ford requested and scheduled the mid-afternoon session with reporters and said they could ask him questions on any topic. He said:

Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, made "imprudent and ill-considered statements" in an interview released this week in which Gen. Brown said U.S. aid to Israel was a burden. "I certainly don't believe General Brown should make those comments again." But the President said the quotes were taken out of context and he hoped Gen. Brown would remain at his post because of his "superb military record."

He repeated Jimmy Carter's assertion that he would end the Arab boycott against Israel, especially because Presidents Eisenhower, Kennedy, Johnson and Nixon "didn't oppose the boycott." He said his administration is the only administration since 1952, when the Arab boycott went into effect, "that's done anything... I know they opposed the Arab boycott as much as Mr. Carter does... I wonder how anybody can be so naive that he can say in one sentence that he's going to do something that four presidents were unable to do."

There was a virtually no chance of another Arab oil embargo because of the leadership shown by his administration. "The probability of another Arab oil embargo is virtually nil." He also attacked Mr. Carter for saying he might withhold food from the Arabs if they did try such a ban.

He had read the Carter interview in Playboy magazine but "I have not read the magazine." He said he did not know why Mr. Carter agreed to the controversial interview and said he had turned down a Playboy invitation because "I don't think the President of the United States should have an interview in a magazine with that format... that's my personal conviction."

His administration has "a number of good programs" for blacks. "We will continue to enforce the Civil Rights Act, which I passed while I was in Congress and which I supported." He also said other minorities deserved attention. "We'll cover the spectrum," he said. "Mexican-Americans, Chicanos... all minorities in this administration will be treated equally and fairly."

## Carter Issue Of Playboy Is Sellout

CHICAGO, Oct. 20 (AP)—November issue of Playboy magazine, the one coming in an interview with presidential nominee Jimmy Carter, is a virtual sellout, a Playboy spokesman yesterday.

"We think it is going to be a collector's item," said Gottlieb, the spokesman, said warehouse supplies of magazine are exhausted many distributors had refused selling their entire copy.

In the interview, Mr. Carter is frank comments about religion, his views on slavery and about former aides Richard Nixon and John Johnson. Playboy is available to the news via a transcript of its interview with Mr. Carter before magazine went on sale.

## Soviet Defector ported in U.S.

BRAN, Oct. 20 (UPI)—A military pilot who defected in an outmoded plane he was supposed to be carrying to a Soviet outpost has granted political asylum in United States and is already a diplomatic source said.

J.S. Embassy spokesman said, "ver, that this could not be termed in Tehran and that the al position was that the States had not been for advised of the incident and take no official notice of it." source said Lt. Valentin Vich Zashkov, whose age has published variously as 29 or 30, is a Soviet Union Sept. 23 was last seen with the regime way of life there.

# Vote on the economy reviewed by business consultancy

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MAN ON THE GO—Democratic presidential candidate Jimmy Carter stopped by a Miami Beach market (above) Tuesday morning to talk to the people before giving a speech to a large gathering of old people on the beachfront. Tuesday night he took his campaign into New York with, among other things, an appearance on the steps of a state office building during a rally in Harlem (below).



## Urging Big Voter Turnout

### Carter Invokes Kennedy at Harlem Rally

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 (AP)—Invoking John Kennedy's name and civil rights record, Jimmy Carter pleaded for votes last evening from a whistling, shouting crowd that spilled from a dusk-shrouded plaza into the streets of Harlem.

"If just a few people had not voted for John Kennedy, we would never have had the Civil Rights Act," the Democratic presidential candidate declared.

"That's right!" chanted his closest listeners.

"We would never have had the Voting Rights Act. None of you would have the freedom you now have," Mr. Carter continued.

The reply was lost in cheering and applauding that rang from the back of a tall state office building in the plaza.

After 30 minutes of exhorting, Mr. Carter tried to leave. He stepped from his platform and approached rope barricades.

Engulfed by Crowd

By the score, people in the crowd, estimated at several thousand, mostly blacks, surged against the ropes. They reached over, tried to grasp his outstretched arms. Some stepped over the ropes. Mr. Carter touched but a few hands before he was engulfed by the crowd.

Police and Secret Service agents cleared a path to the building and escorted him out a front door. Some of the crowd followed, joining others in the front of the plaza. Slowly, with horns blaring and agents yelling caution at those who ran alongside, the Carter motorcade inched away.

Mr. Carter arrived here from Miami and Winston-Salem, N.C. Campaigning among senior citizens in Miami Beach, many of them Jewish, Mr. Carter said that Republicans also are responsible for "slashing one essential health-care program after another."

He also said that President Ford approved the Arab boycott of Israel and of firms trading with Israel.

## Viking-2 Tests Again Fail to Find Mars Life Clues

PASADENA, Calif., Oct. 20 (AP)—Scientific hopes in the search for life on Mars dimmed further yesterday when tests in the Viking-2 robot lab on dirt found beneath a Martian rock yielded no organic molecules.

Dr. Klaus Biemann, head of the molecular analysis team, recited a report that has become familiar to Viking scientists: When dirt from beneath the rock was heated and studied by a mass spectrometer, there was no trace of organic matter associated with life.

There had been speculation that organic matter had not been found in previous tests because it had been destroyed by the ultraviolet radiation of the sun. A sample from beneath a rock, went the theory, would have been shielded and thus might contain organic molecules.

Mission officials said plans were going ahead to scoop up more dirt from beneath a rock this week. The new sample will be used in three biology experiments that test not for living material itself but for signs of life processes, such as growth, metabolism and respiration.

Such experiments previously carried out by Viking-1 and Viking-2 have produced ambiguous results.

## Technical Fault Halts Effort to Salvage F-14

LONDON, Oct. 20 (AP)—A salvage flotilla seeking an F-14 fighter plane on the bed of the North Atlantic headed away from the scene last night after the unmanned recovery vehicle developed a fault.

A U.S. Navy spokesman said the flotilla was expected at Kirkwall, in the Orkney Islands, today.

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## Trudeau Role Seen Menaced By Vote Loss May Be Replaced As Liberals' Leader

By Michael Lavoie

OTTAWA, Oct. 20 (WP).—Two Conservative party victories in by-elections Monday have increased the chances some Liberal party voters say that Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will be replaced as Liberal party leader before the general election scheduled for 1978.

The winners in both districts said that the vote reflected widespread resentment against Mr. Trudeau's government, which has been impaired by Cabinet resignations, internal dissent and scandal for more than a year.

Mr. Trudeau, commenting on the results before leaving for a six-day visit to Japan, said that the vote contained "a message that we will have to heed," but he argued that special elections "do not reflect the will of the country" and maintained that the result could well be different in a general election.

Car of the seats contested in Monday's vote was the Ottawa-Carleton constituency, solidly Liberal since 1932 and held until last year by former Liberal Finance Minister John Turner.

Possible Rival

Mr. Turner, 47, who quit the Cabinet and resigned his seat last year in a bitter dispute with Mr. Trudeau over wage and price controls, is seen as a likely candidate to replace the Prime Minister at the head of the party. He is bilingual and commands strong support among English-speaking Canadians.

His resignation began an exodus of seven ministers from the Cabinet, the most recent being that of Defense Minister James Richardson, who quit last week over Mr. Trudeau's campaign to give French equal status with English.

Both winning candidates—Jean Piggott in Ottawa-Carleton and John Crosbie, a former Liberal, in St. John's West, Newfoundland—are considered Cabinet material if the Conservatives win the 1978 general elections.

Even with the two losses, the Liberals hold a safe majority in Commons: 138 seats to the Conservatives' 97, with two smaller parties dividing the remaining 27 seats.

Trudeau in Tokyo

TOKYO, Oct. 20 (AP).—Mr. Trudeau began a six-day visit to Japan today with an unscheduled ride on the 100-mph bullet train from Osaka to Tokyo. Dense fog prevented his plane from landing in Tokyo and it was diverted to Osaka, 350 miles southwest of the capital, from where Mr. Trudeau traveled by train.

## Portugal's Cabinet Sharpens Rules To Restore Discipline in Factories

LISBON, Oct. 20 (AP).—The government today sharpened provisions to restore discipline in the country's chaotic factories in an effort to shore up a flagging economy.

In a communiqué, Premier Mario Soares's three-month-old minority Socialist government, confirmed broad guidelines published earlier in the month allowing dismissal of workers for indiscipline, repeated absenteeism and other "acts that could physically or economically damage a firm."

The Cabinet went further in rolling back legislation pushed through a series of leftist governments following the 1974 military coup by adding "underproductivity" to the list of "just causes for dismissal" and specifying that workers can be fired if they are absent more than 10 times a year, or more than five times in a row without justification.

With the Communists and other leftist groups already accusing Mr. Soares of "anti-work" policies, the Cabinet made it clear the new firing guidelines were "necessary to encourage creation of new jobs" and expressed confidence the workers would "understand."

Unemployment is now 15 per cent, inflation twice.

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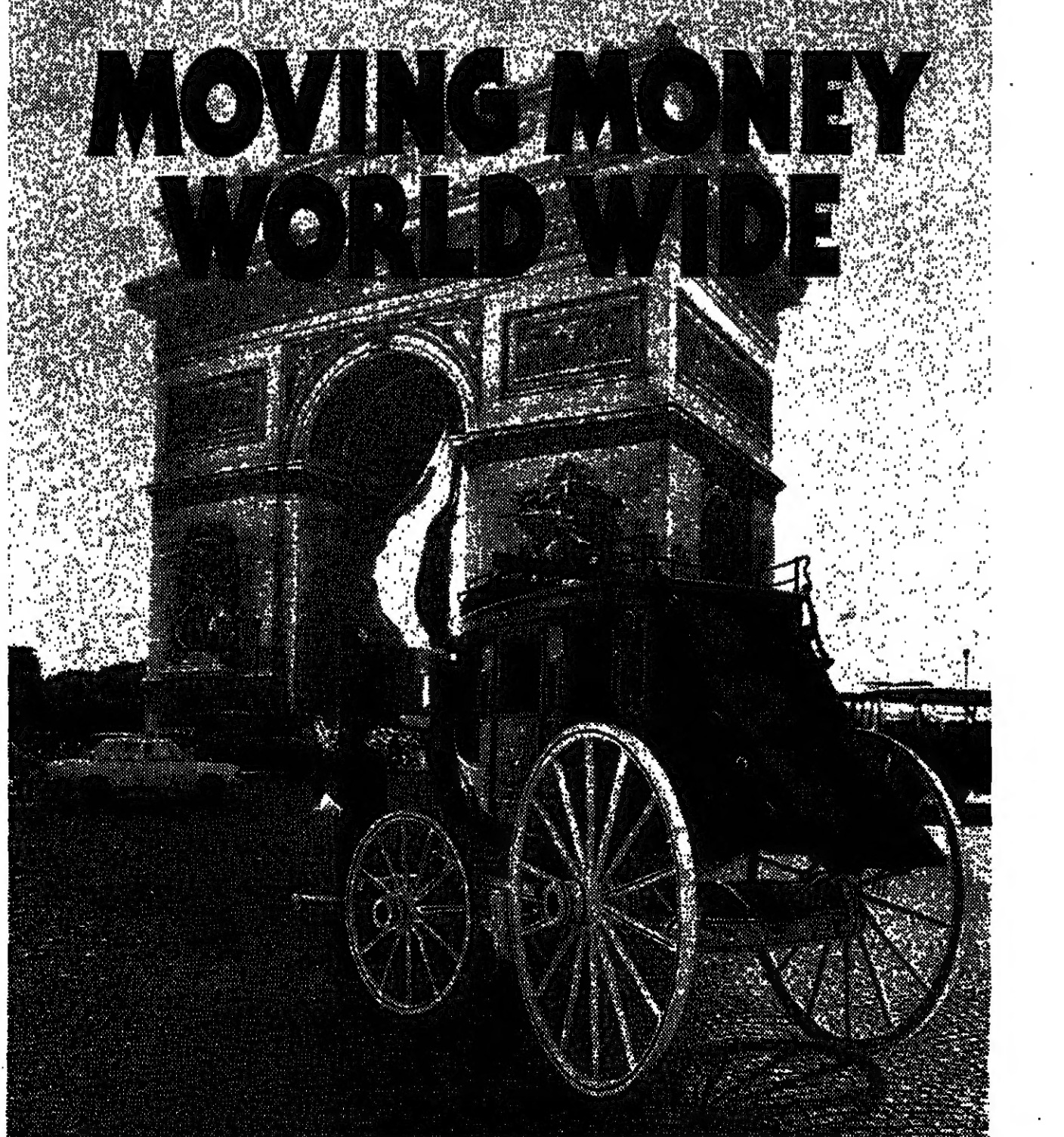
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rees New Rights Curbs

# Thai Junta Says It Arrested 287 Since Coup, Holds Half

By David A. Andelman

BANGKOK, Oct. 20 (NYT).—The ruling military junta said today that more than 287 persons have been arrested since the coup, and that those arrested are being held in custody as the junta tightens curbs on liberties throughout the country.

The junta, which took power in a bloodless coup on Oct. 6, said it had arrested 287 persons since then. It said that about 144 of those arrested are still in custody, while the others have been released.

The junta said that the arrested persons include large numbers of intellectuals, professors and moderate politicians, and that the arrests are being carried out in a "calm and collected" manner.

The junta said that the arrested persons are being held in custody as the junta tightens curbs on liberties throughout the country. It said that the arrested persons are being held in custody as the junta tightens curbs on liberties throughout the country.

known as the Administrative Reform Committee, said later that the lists were not official and that those appearing on them, among them some of Thailand's most prominent journalists, "need have no fear."

Nevertheless, it was clear today that the arrest of suspected Communists and other leftists, including large numbers of intellectuals, professors and moderate politicians, is continuing throughout the nation.

In a briefing this afternoon, Col. Karoon Kongsamut, the junta's chief spokesman for the foreign press, said that since the coup, on the evening of Oct. 6, about 4,000 persons were "captured" and about 2,877 remain in custody.

Of these, he said, about 705 were declared to be "enemies to the public" and none of these have been released.

## Number of Discrepancies

There were, however, a number of discrepancies in these figures which Col. Karoon said he was unable to clear up—particularly the fate of 3,070 students arrested in the clashes at Thammasat University the morning of Oct. 6 before the junta assumed power.

Other junta officials admitted today for the first time that about 200 leftist students had fled to Laos since the crackdown began.

The junta and other officials of the government, meanwhile, also disclosed a number of new regulations and edicts that will go into effect immediately throughout Thailand:

- All those seized during the last two weeks under martial law may be held for 180 days without trial and with no charges.
- All cases will be decided by military tribunals and there will be no right of appeal from any such decisions.
- Wide areas of the country may be designated by the junta as "Communist-infested areas" and Thais may be forbidden to enter or live in them. In these zones, all civil liberties may be suspended and authorities will be allowed to carry out searches without warrants "at any time."

In such areas of Thailand, a "director of anti-Communist suppression" may be appointed with the authority to order "anyone to give information," as well as the right to "impose a curfew or ask anyone to report to the official," with a violator of any such orders liable for imprisonment for up to two years.

- The Under Secretary for Education, Charoon Mongkayant, told school principals and educators that teaching of all forms of political theory, including "democratic concepts," will be banned as soon as schools reopen, probably early next month.
- What is becoming clear from many of these decrees and statements is that the new civilian government expected to be named Friday by Premier designate Thaksin Kraivichien will still leave in the hands of the military junta sweeping powers of coercion in broad areas.
- Meanwhile, U.S. officials here said today that the U.S. military is continuing to use a former



United Press International.  
**IN THE NAME OF SCIENCE**—A high school student in Herford, Md., putting his hand—enclosed in a sterile plastic sack—inside a living cow to inspect its digestive tract. Veterinarian surgeons cut the eight-inch hole in the cow's side to study digestive system. The cow reportedly is not "too concerned."

## Socialist Congress Barred in Spain

MADRID, Oct. 20 (Reuters).—

The Spanish government angered the opposition Socialist Workers' party (PSOE) today by refusing permission for its first congress here since the civil war.

The move, preventing the scheduled Nov. 4 congress, to which several European leaders had been invited, was seen by the Socialists as appeasement of ultrarightists in the Cortes (parliament).

The refusal comes at a time when Premier Adolfo Suarez is seeking the right's approval of plans to hold general elections next year.

## American military base in Thailand

for refueling stops for reconnaissance aircraft.

Between 8 and 10 U.S. technicians in civilian clothes are based at Takhlil Royal Thai Air Base, about 80 miles north of Bangkok, as part of the refueling operation that, on average, services one or two planes weekly.

The agreement to keep using the bases was part of the arrangement worked out for a continued, low-level U.S. military presence in Thailand after the formal withdrawal of U.S. military forces here.

A maximum of 270 U.S. military advisers are permitted in Thailand under the agreement, signed July 16, but a U.S. Embassy spokesman said today that as of Oct. 12, only 117 are actually in Thailand.

Officials said that there has been no change in the number of personnel or in the operating arrangements since the Oct. 6 coup here.

## 173d SALT Meeting

GENEVA, Oct. 20 (UPI).—U.S. and Soviet negotiators met for three hours today at the 173d plenary session of the current round of the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).—

# Suspect Held In 3 French Kidnappings

## Red Brigades' Voice Broadcast, Identified

PARIS, Oct. 20 (AP).—Police announced today the arrest of a suspect in the Red Brigades kidnapping-murder of two young persons in Grenoble.

The arrest followed the broadcast of a recording of the kidnapper's voice on the state television and radio network last night.

A third young person abducted by the self-styled Red Brigades is still missing. A note signed Red Brigades demanded that each Frenchman contribute to a ransom of more than \$1 million for the girl.

Early in their investigation into the abductions, the police theorized that a single man, rather than an extremist political group, was behind the crimes.

The suspect was identified by the police as Joël Matencio, 38. They said that his voice was recognized by members of his family, his former wife and a family physician. The arrest was made this morning in Paris, police said.

The case began in June with the abduction of Christian Leroy, 24, and Muriel Trabelsi, 21, and a ransom demand equivalent to more than \$8 million, including food to be distributed to the poor.

On July 24, Olga Moissenko, 21, was kidnapped.

On Oct. 1, the badly decomposed bodies of Mr. Leroy and Miss Trabelsi were discovered in a wooded area near Grenoble and the next day the Red Brigades demanded that every Frenchman participate in paying the ransom for Miss Moissenko.

Nothing was heard again until the police decided to broadcast a tape recording of telephone conversations they had had with the young man calling himself the brigade spokesman.

It was the first time in France



Joël Matencio

that police had broadcast the recorded voice of a suspect and urged citizens to help identify him. Police said that within minutes police stations were swamped with telephone calls.

Investigators narrowed the search down to Mr. Matencio because he already has been questioned by police in connection with an earlier unsolved murder case in the Grenoble area.

## Air Control Fails At Turk Airports

ANKARA, Oct. 20 (AP).—The control towers of Turkey's two major airports, at Istanbul and Ankara, lost all contact with planes in flight for a period of more than two hours Monday, airport sources said.

During that period there were about 20 planes in the air, dependent upon the instructions of the two towers, a source said.

The cause of the out-of was not known but could have been malfunction of equipment, sources said. Contact between planes and the control towers was re-established when the Turkish general staff made its facilities available for civilian traffic, they added.

Edited by Gandhi In-Law

# New Magazine in India Plans To Accentuate the Positive

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 20 (NYT).—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's 20-year-old daughter-in-law has begun publishing a monthly magazine dedicated to describing "the dynamics of a changing India in a positive, confident way."

The magazine, called Surya, sun in Hindi, reflects a growing preoccupation with eradicating what the people running India regard as the negative attitude of this country's journalism.

In a letter from the editor in the first issue of Surya, Maneka Gandhi, who is married to the Prime Minister's powerful son, Sanjay, said: "Too many Indian publications have succumbed to a largely imported attitude toward this country that harps on shortcomings and belittles achievement. Surya will attempt to highlight all that is positive in our national endeavor—yet be unflinching in criticism of what deserves to be criticized."

Such sentiments are responsive to the conviction, often stated by Prime Minister Gandhi in the 15 months since her government imposed rigid press censorship, that India's newspapers can never be permitted to return to what she calls "their undisciplined old ways."

## Major Outcry

In the political turmoil that the government says necessitated the imposition of a sweeping state of emergency last year, "the press was the major culprit" because of an attitude so negative that it "breaks the country's spirit," the Prime Minister has said.

And now, with new laws and regulations that bring the newspapers and magazines firmly under the government's control, there is an official determination to steer them in a new direction. "Journalists should once again become missionaries of a new, resurgent India," Deputy Infor-

mation Minister Dharam Sir Simha said recently. "The prophets of gloom who dominated the press so long have to yield place to those with a positive approach."

That kind of thinking is behind the government's year-long battle to replace the top editorial management of the Indian Express, the country's largest newspaper chain. Last week, in what the government said was a tax dispute, the police sealed the presses of the paper's New Delhi edition, forcing it to miss publication for two days. It missed two other days of publication earlier this month because of an unexplained power failure.

The Indian Express openly opposed Prime Minister Gandhi before censorship. The newspaper typified what Maneka Gandhi, in her new magazine, calls journalistic "defeatism," which she promises to avoid.

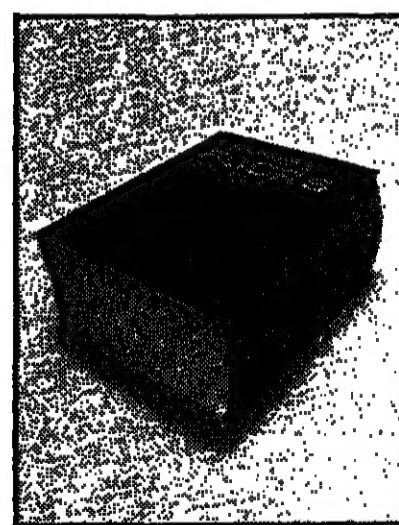
Surya's lead article, entitled "India's Great Leap Forward," reviews the familiar comparison between development in China and in India and concludes that although China has done better industrially, India has advanced further in agriculture.

The magazine also carries advertisements purchased by some of India's major corporations. Some critics say the advertisers are trying to curry favor with Sanjay Gandhi, who at 29 is one of the most important people in India.

Maneka Gandhi's mother, Amteshwar Anand, who is helping run the magazine, conceded during a chat at its hectic editorial office here that "there's no problem getting advertising." She also said that Surya's circulation for the first issue earlier this month was 30,000 but that it would grow to 50,000 for the November issue.

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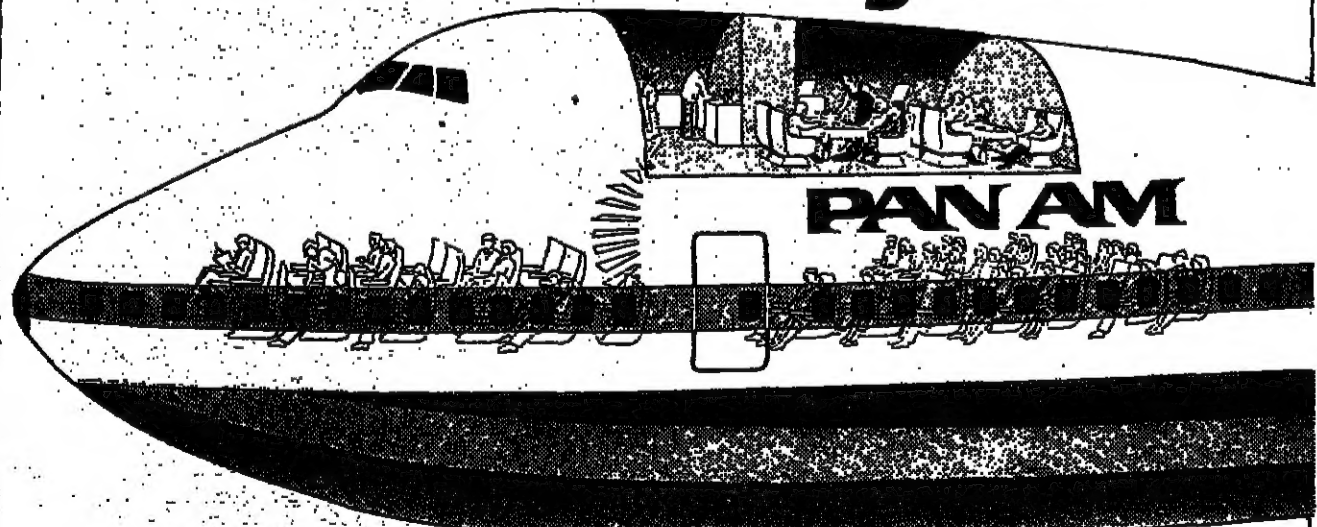
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## Crack in the Nuclear Door

Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko's new offer to discuss on-site inspection adds some credibility to Moscow's old proposal to ban all underground nuclear weapons tests. But major obstacles still hinder a comprehensive test ban. Russia's insistence that all five nuclear weapons states must agree is a dead-end street; France and China have refused even to join in the Soviet-American-British ban on atmospheric tests, which China continues to set off.

An even bigger obstacle is Moscow's refusal to ban civilian as well as military nuclear explosions. So-called peaceful nuclear explosions (PNEs) could be used to test weapons. The United States, unlike the Soviet Union, has abandoned as impractical nuclear explosions for earth-moving and other engineering purposes.

Nevertheless, the new Soviet proposal could open the way for negotiations to reduce the high ceilings in the 1974 and 1976 Soviet-American threshold test-ban treaties, which "limit" military and civilian underground nuclear explosions to 150 kilotons, 10 times the yield of the Hiroshima bomb.

This high threshold, which would permit both sides to continue most weapons development, has aroused criticism in the United States, and Senate ratification is in doubt. The chief argument in favor of the two treaties has been Moscow's acceptance for the first time in the PNE treaty of the principle of on-site inspection, a significant arms-

control breakthrough. If Soviet willingness now to extend such inspection to nuclear weapons explosions leads to further negotiations, a new effort can be made to ban all nuclear explosions or, failing that, to reduce the 150-kiloton ceiling.

A substantially lower threshold could impede the qualitative arms race. It would not significantly reinforce the efforts to curb proliferation of nuclear weapons; India's first underground explosion had a yield of only 15 kilotons. But a comprehensive test ban halting all nuclear explosions in the United States and the Soviet Union would lay a basis for moral suasion—and even sanctions—against explosions elsewhere.

The Pentagon, which wants to continue U.S. nuclear weapons tests, has seized on Soviet rejection of on-site inspection in the past to block efforts to achieve a comprehensive test ban. The Ford administration has gone along with this view. But former Gov. Jimmy Carter, relying on predominant scientific opinion, has proposed a five-year moratorium on all nuclear tests, arguing that national means of verification would be sufficient to distinguish between earthquakes and most small-weapons tests.

The Soviet offer to discuss on-site inspection for suspected weapons tests should close this gap and bring about a comprehensive test-ban negotiation regardless of which presidential candidate wins the election.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Schlesinger on China

The debate in the United States about how best to advance the normalization of relations with China has been stilled momentarily by the dramatic political events and uncertainties over the succession to Chairman Mao. But the debate undoubtedly will revive. When it does, significant weight will have to be given to the testimony of former Defense Secretary Schlesinger on his recent visit to China and talks with its present leaders.

Other visitors, who in this connection have asked about the future of Taiwan, have frequently been told that the United States, to obtain full diplomatic relations with Peking, must break relations with Taipei, terminate its security treaty, and remove its troops from the island. Schlesinger never raised the question: it came up only once—not in his talks with Premier Hua Kuo-feng—and was dropped quickly.

What the Chinese did want to talk about was the Soviet threat. Schlesinger's conclusion was that "the question of Taiwan is

lower on the Chinese priority list than the question of the strength and posture of the United States with regard to the Soviet Union. . . . If the United States seems firm in its policies toward the Soviet Union, that is of far greater benefit to China than the issue of Taiwan."

There is no evidence that the questions of Taiwan and its relations with the United States have played a central role in the Maoist succession. Events have disproved the argument that unless the United States abandons the people of Taiwan, and quickly establishes diplomatic relations with Peking, the radical left will take over China. The moderates, so far, seem in control.

This does not mean that progress toward normalization of relations with Peking should be halted or that the future of Taiwan can be left out of the discussions. The point of these reports is merely that there is time to proceed in an orderly fashion to negotiate arrangements that assure the security of 14 million Taiwanese.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Nobel Sweep in Perspective

A historic first was registered this week when the Nobel Prize Committee announced its 1976 awards in chemistry and physics. Taken with last week's publication of this year's laureates in economics and medicine, the latest awards completed a clean sweep for Americans, the first time all of the Nobel Prize winners in the sciences were individuals born and educated in one country. It is an impressive and deserved tribute to the quality of U.S. research since World War II.

In the nature of the case, Nobel Prizes testify always to past accomplishments. But what of the future? There are many Americans of potential Nobel laureate caliber still unrecognized—one thinks of Sheldon Glashow's work on "charmed" particles in physics and George Cotlar's tremendous contribution to the alleviation of Parkinson's disease, for example. But what is the outlook for a decade or more from now?

There is reason for worry. An increasing

body of evidence in recent years has suggested that U.S. leadership in science and technology is beginning to be lost. One example is the disquieting survey of leaders of U.S. research institutions recently published by the National Science Foundation. The nation's research administrators, this indicates, fear the collapse of top-ranking institutions because of inadequate or unreliable funding. They find evidence that the ablest young people are moving from basic research. They see rapidly growing numbers of bureaucratic and other obstacles to research freedom, and they perceive an ever-increasing spirit of anti-intellectualism threatening the entire American scientific enterprise.

These are sobering sentiments. The conditions they testify to need correction if historians of the future are not to view this year's U.S. clean sweep of the Nobel science awards as also the beginning of the nation's scientific decline.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### International Opinion

#### The Basques

The Spanish Cabinet came close at the weekend to granting a degree of autonomy to the Basques. But when the point of decision was reached the King's men—for that is what the Spanish Cabinet ministers currently are—drew back from the brink and did nothing. Now, however, there are signs in Madrid that the Cabinet may reconsider its position on Basque autonomy. To do this would be to avoid one of those myopic mistakes which have plagued Spain for centuries. Spain, like Italy, is an unacknowledged federation and the Basques are one of its strongest components. Their industry supplies Spain with much of its wealth. They are not an inconsiderable or decadent minority. They are a nation in their own right. . . . If King Juan Carlos brings them some degree of autonomy, it could be the catalyst that liberates northern Spain from

a centralized military-style government, from a national police force, from centralized military-style justice, and from an abiding sense of grievance. It could also be the catalyst for a much more sweeping move toward regional autonomy in Western Europe as a whole.

—From the Guardian (London).

#### Rhodesia Conference

The last thing to be expected of the white and black Rhodesian leaders at the forthcoming Geneva conference is moderate, tolerant, or even sensible behavior. In 11 disastrous years of white minority rule, too much damage has been done to relations between the races for us to hope for anything but bitterness from the black leaders, deep anxiety from the whites, and suspicion from both sides.

—From the Observer (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

OCTOBER 21, 1901  
NEW YORK—President Roosevelt's action in recently inviting a Negro to dinner at the White House has provoked a storm of comment. The North generally sides with him and some very prominent persons have already endorsed his action. On the whole Southerners have been more hostile. But throughout it all, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Booker T. Washington, the Negro, have had no comment to make.

#### Fifty Years Ago

OCTOBER 21, 1926  
ELMHURST, Ill.—Mr. Eugene Victor Debs, head of the Socialist party in America for many years and one of labor's outstanding leaders, died last night in a sanitarium here. He was 71 years old. He was three times the Socialist party candidate for president. He had been in ill health ever since his release from the Federal Penitentiary in Atlanta several years ago. He opposed the Great War.



## Does Casting a Vote Really Matter?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The real scandal of this election so far is the indifference and even cynicism of so many of the American people. On the 200th anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, when there has been so much talk about the glories of the democratic process and the endless struggle for universal suffrage, less than half of the eligible voters are expected to go to the polls on Nov. 2, and the rest are asking: Does it really matter?

The argument in this corner is that it matters very much. As noted before, it matters if the majority of our people, now 28 and under, are left with four more years of the same stodgy government that has eroded their confidence in the American political system. It matters a great deal if the South is rejected once more for the highest office in the land—and this for Gerald Ford.

But especially when the voters are dissatisfied with both presidential candidates, it also matters—in fact it may be decisive in the next four years—how the presidential power of appointment is exercised and by whom.

He had at least three able young potential vice-presidential nominees in George Bush of Texas, Donald Rumsfeld of Illinois and William Ruckelshaus of Indiana, but he suddenly decided to fire his secretary of defense, James Schlesinger, and his CIA chief, William Colby, and put Rumsfeld and Bush in their jobs where they were unavailable for the vice-presidential nomination.

Finally, he allowed the Reagan conservatives to talk him out of Ruckelshaus in favor of Sen. Robert Dole of Kansas, whose qualifications for the Senate, let alone the presidency, are wholly insignificant.

We do not, of course, know

how Gov. Carter would choose his White House staff, or what sort of appointments he would make to the Cabinet or the Supreme Court, but his careful procedure for choosing a vice-presidential running mate is reassuring. With Mondale may not be everybody's favorite senator, but if you could take a private poll of the 100 senators between Mondale and Dole on their qualifications for the presidency, even Dole might have enough sense of humor to vote against himself.

In this situation, the surprising thing is not that the Republicans are hoping for a low turnout on election day—that is their main hope of victory—but that the Democrats, and particularly so many Democratic liberals, are sitting on the side, as they did in

1968, complaining that Carter is no Roosevelt.

Even Roosevelt was no Roosevelt in 1932, and somehow Harry Truman managed to overcome the hostility of his own divided party in 1948; but then, as now, the one proposition that cannot be defended is that the choice makes no difference.

"Don't blame me—I'm against both of them," is the latest bumper sticker and, in a way, Ford and Carter have asked for it by ignoring the issues and trying to throw it away on turnouts. But the vote is not merely for a man but for a government—four more years of the same or four of at least something new, younger, and different—and voter indifference could make all the difference.

## Body-Snatching in Peking

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—The body snatchers who are disrupting in Peking the possession of Mao's corpse know what they are about. The moderates want to entomb it so that they could use their control of the saintly relics to show that it is they who are the true defenders of the faith. The device is not unfamiliar in succession struggles of the past. It was used to good effect by Stalin to make himself seem Lenin's true successor, although Lenin's secret testament, as became known later, expressed grave doubts about Stalin's suitability for the vacancy.

The precedent must have been very much in Mao's mind, since he regarded himself as the Lenin of China. There is good reason to believe the Peking radicals claim that Mao's instructions require that his body should be cremated. But the instructions also happen to coincide with their political needs. The moderates' control of the body could be used to deny the radicals' claim that it is they who are Mao's spiritual heirs. In the politically primitive and lawless setting of post-Maoist China, as in post-Leninist Russia, the ruling ideology becomes the law—and possession of the body is nine points of the law.

It can be used as the centerpiece of a ritual designed to awe the masses of China, as it awed the masses of Russia, by a strange but nevertheless worshipping combination of posthumous leadership and atheism. "Lenin lives," was Stalin's ritual incantation, even as he was trampled on many of Lenin's instructions and mangled the bodies of Lenin's comrades and followers in an orgy of killings that took the lives of millions. "Mao will live forever in our hearts," was the cry in Peking, even as Premier Hua Kuo-feng was making his final dispositions for the removal of the radicals from the leadership, so that he could pour Mao's teachings into a moderate mold without challenge from them.

The young upstarts who were promoted over the heads of their betters during the Cultural Revolution, and who owe their careers to the radical leaders who have now been purged in Peking, were in no position to hold back the steady revival of moderate-conservative influence during the last few years, even while Mao was alive. How could they defeat it without Mao, with their leaders gone?

### What Is Left

The radicals' control of the information media, through which they conveyed to the nation an image of much greater power than they possessed in reality, is also gone. The political stronghold they thought they had built in Shanghai collapsed ignominiously as demonstrators turned out in their millions to welcome the radicals' defeat—just as they used to turn out to welcome radical triumphs. Is there anything left?

Yes, there is, and the usual chorus of comment in the West, which accepts so readily the surface meaning of events in Peking, could once again prove to be wrong. No one knew better than Mao how vulnerable the radicals would be after his death—and, with them, the legacy of permanent revolution, of opposition to "capitalist roaders" in the leadership, of struggle against the political establishment, which he

sought to leave to the nation. Again and again the radical writings of recent years discussed what would happen after Mao's death. Remember all those ideological stories about what happened after the deaths of earlier reformist emperors? In every case, their empires lay in ruins, while their conservative opponents captured the succession, slaughtered the reformers, dismantled the reforms.

What is happening now in Peking is the beginning of a historical cycle foreseen by Mao and the radicals. But the Maoist writings also argued that the spirit of revolt would persist and would ultimately prevail—and Mao has taken certain precautions to help bring this about.

Stalin was able to suppress Lenin's testament, and Hua has taken the first step to destroying Mao's will by appointing himself the editor-in-chief of Mao's collected works. But Mao's philosophy of rebellion by the masses against the Communist bureaucracy in Peking has already been set out in countless millions of pamphlets printed in China in recent years. They provide specific instructions on how to fight "the capitalist roaders in power in the party and, what is more, they offer the stamp of Mao's personal authority, and of political legitimacy, to anyone who wishes to challenge the party bosses in Peking.

The radicals' slogan after Mao's death, "Act according to the principles laid down," which was a precise summing up of Mao's will, has now been banned by Hua, but the existing body of Mao's writings cannot be appropriated by Hua as easily as the body of Mao himself. Questionable as Mao's political and philosophical ideas are to many of us in the West, they have a power and an appeal to the masses of China which gives the radicals a weapon to use as soon as they are ready to attempt a comeback.

It may be much sooner than now seems likely. There is a great deal of explosive material lying around in China. Hua may be able to suppress or rewrite any formal testament which Mao gave to the radicals, but he cannot defuse the time bomb which Mao left to the nation as a whole.

## For Sen. Dole: Praise and A Few Facts

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—On the one hand, the principle that we should praise those most in need of praise, let us now praise Sen. Dole. Until Dole took wing to debate with Walter Mondale, it was unclear when this campaign would hit bottom. But it struck as low as it can strike in responding to a question about Mondale's use of the Watergate issue, Dole said:

"It is an appropriate topic, guess, but it's not a very new issue any more than the war in Vietnam would be or World War II or World War I, or war in Korea, all Democratic wars, all in this century. I stand up the other day, if we add up the killed and wounded in the Democratic wars in this century, would be about 1.6 million Americans enough to fill the city of Detroit."

It would be comforting to have that Dole's thoughts are so little concerned because a public was shocked into silence by a more plausible explanation is that Dole is in a state of numbly best campaign public's threshold of disgust now so high that Dole's words could not shock.

It is, of course, absurd to consider knowledge a prerequisite for elective office. But for Dole's formation, here are some facts about Republican support in U.S. wars.

It is true that every Democratic administration since the Cleveland administration has listed American participation in a war (counting as one the Teddy-Roosevelt administration, 1897-1905). But in no instance has participation begun disliking, and in every instance ending, the war was divided along national and ethnic lines, not political lines.

World War II? President Wilson backed into war not because he was coming, but because he was reluctant. After the armistice was signed, in 1918, Republicans pushed for more aggressive protection of U.S. citizens at sea, shipping. In the spring of 1918, as Wilson was preparing to declare war on Germany, his secretary war committee, an American rarely a genuine protest reaction. It was protesting what considered inadequate U.S. participation. Theodore Roosevelt, who still represented much of public thinking, was right about Wilson's unwillingness to join the war.

World War II? Perhaps I think Japan attacked "the Democratic party," not the United States, or that, in any case, was wrong for FDR to seek declaration of war after Pearl Harbor. Perhaps Dole does know that Hitler declared war on the United States before the United States declared war him.

If Hitler had not done so, it might have faced some fierce opposition—much of it from Republicans—so U.S. intervention in the European theater.

After Pearl Harbor the GOP disposition was less isolationist but "Asia first." The GOP was in the Midwest among Germans, Irish and Scandinavians who were delighted to have turned their backs on Europe, a whose somewhat populist democratic feelings were expressed anti-English prejudices. But the Midwest was nationalistic. Nationalism seeks an outlet, as after Pearl Harbor the Pacific was it.

FDR in 1940 prepared for the inevitable war in Europe by appointing Republicans Henry Stimson and Frank Knox as secretaries of war and the navy, respectively.

Korea? When President Truman responded to North Korea aggression, Sen. Robert Taft "Mr. Republican" said: "The general principle of the policy is right," and that there was "an alternative to what the President has done." In Korea, as in Vietnam, the most important means at the outset concern the correct strategy for prosecuting the war, not the legitimacy of U.S. participation.

Speaking of Vietnam, which Dole would be well advised to do, the GOP can hardly be portrayed as a sheet anchor of resistance to escalation. In then, Dole, a Vietnam hawk known at least partly that Dole probably turns vermillion with rage when Democrats ri against Herbert Hoover. Yet Dole is running against Woodrow Wilson. By doing so Dole is displaying partisanship and intellectual standards comparable those that led the Nixon White House to attempt to revise history by concocting fake Vietnam cables.

People who lie about history deserve to be forgotten by it.

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# For Sent Prise A Few By George

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—As predictions of new spring and summer fashions got rolling here last week, the big question was: How short will the skirts be? The answer, it seems, is: Not too short. The French ready-to-wear collections launched last week (and worn over tight or pants) will be worn, this time, over bare legs. But as to how short? It won't be, because the designers will be completely off-balance, with drooping, sagging, the new short will have more life and soul than Courrèges' little boxes of yore. The new, too, will be another way to look at fashion pendulum swings. Collections last week in Paris were full of shorts. The clothes in winter collections pointed toward hemlines of summer of '77. Unlike the Courrèges mind-benders, the new shorts will be an alternative. The designers will also endorse spring-winter peasant skirts. So, will have a choice between their clothes at midlength, peasant skirts or above-the-knee skirts. The conservative length is still with us, in short, doesn't matter. Last Lagerfeld (Chloé) said, "I forecast of this collection to be shown next Monday, 'hemlines are no problem. I will show all lengths but I must say that, whereas last year short skirts were for beachwear only, now we're going to see them in town as well.'"

The French ready-to-wear scene is so crowded these days that two weeks is now barely enough time in which to see it. Shows began yesterday and go on to the end of next week. Then the scene shifts to London. In between collections (up to five a day), buyers are flocking to the mammoth International ready-to-wear salon at the Porte de Versailles. This week belongs to 21 designers, some minor, and some not so minor. All are young and have fought their way up, for instance, Anne-Marie Beretta, Corinne Bepko and Elisabeth de Senneville. Many of them started their career as freelance designers for manufacturers and are now established in their own boutiques. Designers to watch this week are Jean-Charles de Castelbajac (famous for his Nature look), Tan Gündoğdu (who took off like a rocket the minute he split from Milla-Mao), and Jean-Claude de Luca (who has had a few impressive collections). Next week comes the big league, with Jap, Chloé, Dorothea Bis and Sonia Rykiel. Yves Saint Laurent, who has managed the delicate

balance between couture and ready-to-wear, will offer the most successful collection. The other couture designers do a competent, commercial job with ready-to-wear but are still not making news with their collections.

The most fascinating development is the Japanese invasion. After the incredible success of Kenzo (Jap), the town is full of Japanese designers, who come with squads of businessmen, assistants, models and photographers. Susura, with 100 boutiques in Japan, represents industrial power. Issey Miyake, with experience in New York, Japan and now, a boutique in Paris, is the most international. Kansai Yamamoto is a sure talent, specializing in sweaters. But for him and Yuki Torii, Paris is mostly a platform, an effort at self-promotion which gives added strength to their booming Japanese business.

Hanse Mori, well known for her delicate, traditional robes, painted over all with birds, butterflies and cherry blossoms, who has a good business in Japan and a boutique in New York, is opening a shop on Avenue Montaigne. Other foreigners are also trying to make it in Paris. "If a Japanese can create fashion in Paris, why not an American?" asks Maurice Biderman, the French manufacturer tycoon who is trying to launch the American designer Calvin Klein (famous for his

sporty, tweedy look) in Paris. He is negotiating for Klein's men's wear first, then will tackle the women's line. The Finnish designer Mari-Mekko, who started off well when the Finnish government opened a shop called Fornes Finlandes, suffered a setback here when the shop closed some years ago. She is back in Paris, too.

Finally, the British, who have done increasingly well in America but have failed to have much impact on the Continent, are also trying harder. They are backed by the British Embassy, which is giving two cocktail parties, one Friday to honor 14 British fashion designers and another next month in tribute to the British wool industry.

By Hebe Dorsey

## Shorter Parisian Spring and Summer

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## Martha Graham at Paris Festival

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The Martha Graham Dance Company opened a two-week stand last night at the Théâtre des Champs-Élysées, and with it the second part of a Paris International Dance Festival devoted to the two artists who have done the most to make dance in the United States the most active and creative today. With George Balanchine and the New York City Ballet, who opened the festival, there is primarily the adapted and modified feedback of a signal originally transmitted from Europe. With Martha Graham, the language is utterly original and—slightly more than 50 years after her first appearance as an independent dancer—remains the primary source for what, for want of a better term, is still called modern dance. Where Balanchine & Co. defy gravity with apparent effortlessness, Graham's dances seem to grow from the earth itself, generated by the effort of struggling, not only against gravity, but against fate. At 82, Graham has reluctantly given up performing herself, an inevitable loss that manifested itself last night in a certain weakening of the primal force she always brought to the stage—and which seemed to be there again as she accepted the ovation at the end, motionless and in an enveloping red robe. But her excellent, technically strong troupe has been formed in her image, the dances are those

that were written on her body, and her striking costumes remain a vital element. Her genius for stripping matters down to the essential is reflected in the cryptic symbols of Jean Noguchi's sets and the striking simplicity of Jean Rosenthal's lighting. The musical support for her dances has been created for her express purposes, although last night's scores—by Eugene Lester, Gian-Carlo Menotti, William Schuman and Norman Dello Joie—suffered in varying degrees from the tentative playing of the (unnamed in the program) Orchestra du Val de Marne.

The opening program was made up of Graham classics—"Night Journey" (1947), Joyce Kilmer's recitation of the Oedipus legend, a model of Graham's powerful manner of transforming of mythic subjects; "Errand Into the Maze" (1947), the tangible reality of a soul's triumphant struggle with fear; "The Plain of Prayer" (1968) refers to Tibetan legend and seems to be a search for self-knowledge. Cosmic affairs were put aside in the lyrical closing work, "Divisions of Angels" (1948), a joyous celebration of the pleasures of youth and love, along with some improbable balances, and probably as close to abstraction as the specific Miss Graham gets.

"Divisions" will be repeated on the second program next week, along with "Lamentations," Graham's encounter with Joan of Arc ("Geographic Dialogue") and "Medea" ("Cave of the Heart"), and "Lullaby," created last year for Margot Fonteyn and Rudolf Nureyev.

By David Stevens

PARIS, Oct. 20 (UPI)—Jean-Paul Belmondo has what is in the theatrical world built-in personality. His following assures that any in which he appears will draw box-office support. His recent ventures have not lacked public affection and, on the loyalty of his fans, latest vehicle, "Le Corps de Femme," is running successfully in 12 Parisian cinemas. The film, a remake of the 1934 French film "The Body of a Woman," is a scintillating jumping jack, more than actor, with his de-

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss



Jean-Paul Belmondo

cent on robbers' dens by helicopter and his fist fights on top of skyscrapers. Probably to arrest this trend, this time Belmondo selected a script of more resistance and variety. An adaptation of a Belgian Marquess novel, it concerns the mindings of the mighty in a provincial city. Belmondo plays a Robin Hood in a dinner jacket.

Railroaded to prison, thanks to unknown enemies, on a double murder charge, on being liberated this fearless fellow returns to the scene of the crime, routs out his defectors and exposes the city's corrupt rulers. The premise is common enough, but it has been toughed up here with a weird background and bizarre types which lend it the veneer of gaudy cartooning. Henri Verneuil's brisk direction imparts excitement to the unlikely happenings.

Belmondo sells through it with his usual pleasing nonchalance and is afforded opportunities to deal sharp punches and to slobber

through some narrow escapes. But it is Claude Brosset who supplies the most amusing performance, playing a former nightclub bouncer who has turned female impersonator, retaining a sturdy comic masculinity in chiffon gowns. Among the other able players are Bernard Blier as the town's tarnished czar, Marie-France Pisier as his daughter, an unwitting pawn in the murderous chess game, and Daniel Ivernel as the straw boss mayor.

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## Royal Ballet Tourists Dance Lynn Seymour's 'Rashomon'

By Oleg Kerensky

LONDON, Oct. 20 (UPI)—The touring section of the Royal Ballet, now ending one of its regular seasons at Sadler's Wells, is about to return there permanently. The company will have offices and rehearsal studios and will be known as the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet. It's a cumbersome title, surely destined to be shortened to Sadler's Wells Ballet, as the main company was originally called. At least it will be easier to distinguish between the Covent Garden and Sadler's Wells sections. To mark the occasion, the season has included a cosy and nostalgic gala, and two new ballets. If the best aspects of the two new works could have been married, there would have been one excellent ballet. As it is, neither will quite do. Lynn Seymour's "Rashomon," which had its premiere last night, is the distinguished ballerina's first work for the company, though she has made workshop pieces and collaborated with Robert North on a little item for London Contemporary Dance. "Rashomon" is also a collaboration with Mr. North, who

appears as a guest to dance the bandit, and it continues Miss Seymour's flirtation with theatricality and modern dance, rather than with classical ballet. The encounter between a married couple and a bandit in a forest, complete with seduction or rape and a vicious fight, is grippingly shown. The erotic scenes are as well stimulated and as kinky as in any of London's expensive sex shows. Pamela Marr, a new designer, provides an attractive set of mobile vertical columns and a ramped pathway, with an effective near striptease for June Highwood and an equally effective loin cloth to display Mr. North's muscles. The percussive music by Bob Downes is atmospheric and vaguely suggests something Japanese. As in the movie, the story is told three times from the points of view of each of the protagonists in turn. But Miss Seymour quite fails to make clear which version is which, and the repetition becomes tiresome. There is very little real dancing, and none of any choreographic interest.

"Summertime" Peter Wright's "Summertime," on the other hand, which had its premiere last week, is all dancing, to Mendelssohn's 2d Piano Concerto. It's a nebulous title for a nebulous work. The first movement contained so much frenetic movement, with so many meaningless exits and entrances, that I got quite dizzy. There is an elegant pas de deux for Margaret Barbiere and David Ashmoole, and some difficult quick passages in the finale for Brian Bartscher. "Summertime" does show the company to advantage, but there are plenty of existing works which would have done so more interestingly. It is not helped by Elizabeth Dalton's designs.

Egon Madsen, from Stuttgart, enlivened John Cranko's "Card Game" with his imitable antics, and stimulated the rest of the cast. At the gala, Violette Verdy and Heidi Tomasson of New York City Ballet were stylish and technically impressive in George Balanchine's "Sylvia" pas de deux. Galina Samsova will be with the company on tour, and Verdy and Madsen will be back next year. The Sadler's Wells season ends on Saturday, and the company then goes to Manchester, Hull, Wolverhampton, Oxford, Bathbourne and Southampton.

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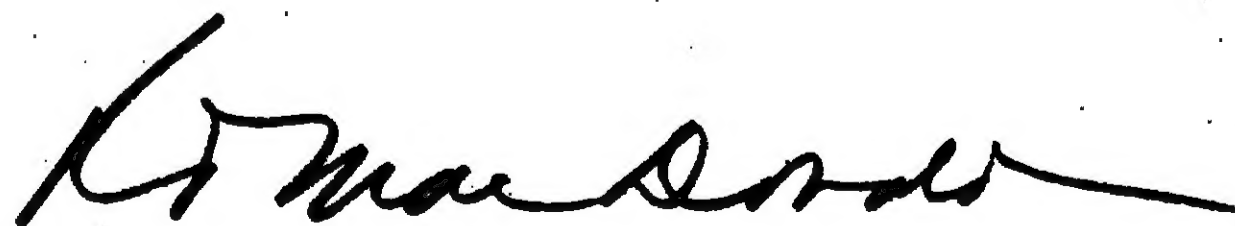
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Robert T. MacDonald  
Publisher



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4. What are your main reasons for reading the International Herald Tribune?

1 International News 2 Financial News 3 U.S. Stock exchange results 4 Business News 5 European News 6 U.S. News 7 European Stock exchange results 8 Features 9 Other: (please explain)

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5. Which countries or areas were visited by you or members of your family LIVING IN YOUR HOME\* during the past twelve months?

1 U.K. 2 France 3 Germany 4 Italy 5 Benelux 6 Spain 7 Portugal 8 Switzerland 9 Central/South America 10 North America 11 Japan 12 Australasia 13 Middle East 14 Africa 15 Other European Countries 16 Other Far Eastern Countries 17 DID NOT TRAVEL outside country of residence in past 12 months.

\* All questions mentioning your family\* refer to members of the family living in your home.

6. Approximately how many trips by air have you and members of your family made during the past 12 months? (Count round trips, not one way flights. Please answer for each destination).

Total Air Trips: None 1-2 3-6 7-10 11-20 20+  
Inter-European Trips: 1 2 3 4 5 6  
Inter-Continental Trips: 1 2 3 4 5 6  
Total Business Air Trips: 1 2 3 4 5 6  
Total Pleasure Air Trips: 1 2 3 4 5 6

7. When you or a member of your family travel, which of the following do you normally use?

1 Travellers checks 2 Car rental credit cards 3 Diners Club card 4 Air Travel Card 5 American Express card 6 Eurocheque cashing system 7 Other credit cards

8. How often have you or members of your family rented a car during the past 12 months?

1 One or two times 2 3-6 3 7-10 4 11-20 5 20+ 6 Not rented

9a. In which country are you now living (your present home)?

1 Belgium/Luxembourg 2 France 3 Germany 4 Italy 5 Netherlands 6 Scandinavia 7 Spain/Portugal 8 Switzerland 9 U.K. 10 U.S.A. 11 Japan 12 Other European 13 Other non-European

9b. Of which country are you a citizen?

1 Belgium/Luxembourg 2 France 3 Germany 4 Italy 5 Netherlands 6 Scandinavia 7 Spain/Portugal 8 Switzerland 9 U.K. 10 U.S.A. 11 Japan 12 Other European 13 Other non-European

9c. In which, if any, countries have you previously lived for 12 months or more?

1 Belgium/Luxembourg 2 France 3 Germany 4 Italy 5 Netherlands 6 Scandinavia 7 Spain/Portugal 8 Switzerland 9 U.K. 10 U.S.A. 11 Japan 12 Other European 13 Other non-European

9d. In total how many years of your working life have been spent outside your country of citizenship?

1 Write in years 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

10. And how long have you lived in the country in which you are resident at present?

1 Less than 1 year 2 1-5 years 3 6-10 years 4 More than 10 years

## Education



11. When did you complete your full-time education? (Check the highest level only)

1 18 years or under 2 Attended university without graduating 3 Graduated from university 4 Post graduate study 5 Obtained recognised professional/technical qualification 6 Other (specify)

12. Have any family members, including yourself and your children, attended any of the following educational institutions in Europe during the past 12 months?

1 Language school 2 Primary or secondary state school 3 Primary or secondary private school 4 Cultural/Arts school 5 Business/Technical school 6 College/University 7 Other (specify) 8 Not attended

## The Home



13a. Do you own your primary residence? 13b. Do you own a distant holiday home? 13c. Do you own any other secondary residence? 13d. Do you own any other land in Europe?

14. Which of the following do you have in your home at the present time? 1 Quality still camera (value \$250+) 2 Quality watch (value \$200+) 3 Motor car(s) (see below)

15. In which, if any, of the outlets listed below have you bought objects d'art (paintings/antiques etc.) worth \$1,000 or more, in the last 12 months? 1 Art galleries 2 Antique shops 3 Auction sale rooms 4 Elsewhere 5 Not bought

16a. Do you smoke cigarettes or cigars or pipe tobacco, even if only occasionally?

1 Cigarettes 2 Cigars 3 Pipe tobacco 4 Yes 5 No

16b. Which brand (of cigarettes, cigars or pipe tobacco) do you smoke most often?

1 (Write in) 2 With filter 3 Without filter

## Occupation



17. Are you the main income earner/provider in your household?

1 Yes 2 No

18. For which type of organisation do you work?

1 Manufacturing industry 2 Quarrying/Mining/Agricultural industry 3 Construction/engineering 4 Transportation or public utilities 5 Publishing/Advertising and similar communication industries 6 A Financial Organisation 7 Wholesale and Retail trades 8 Government/Diplomatic service 9 A Medical organisation 10 An Educational organisation 11 Other Business and professional service 12 Other (specify) 13 Not in full time employment

19. What is your job title?

20. What is your primary job function? 1 Chairman/President/Chief Executive 2 Director/Other Board member 3 Manager/Department Head 4 Professional Specialist 5 Technical Specialist 6 Other Executive 7 Clerical 8 Government Minister/Ambassador 9 Other Government Official/Diplomat 10 Banker 11 Doctor 12 Architect 13 Lawyer 14 Teacher 15 Student 16 Housewife 17 Retired 18 Other (specify)

If you are a businessman...



Please answer the next four Questions (otherwise go to Question 25)

21. In which (if any) stages of company purchases or investments have you been involved during the past 12 months?

1 Initiation of project(s) 2 Specification(s) 3 Choice of brand and/or supplier(s) 4 Authority for purchase/investment(s) 5 Not involved in any purchase decisions

22. What was the scale of the purchases or investments with which you were personally involved during that period?

1 Less than \$5,000 2 \$5,000-49,999 3 \$50,000-99,999 4 \$100,000-500,000 5 More than \$500,000

23a. Where is the world headquarters of the company for which you work?

1 In Europe 2 In U.S.A. 3 Elsewhere

23b. In business circles is your company considered as:

1 A multinational/international company 2 A national company

24. Does your company use a corporate aircraft?

1 Yes 2 No

## You and your investments



25. Which of the following do you or members of your family own?

1 Stocks/shares/bonds 2 Commodity futures 3 Options 4 Mutual (unit trust) funds 5 Eurobonds

26a. On which, if any, of the following stock exchanges have you bought or sold during the past 12 months?

1 London 2 New York/American Other US 3 Zurich 4 Paris 5 Tokyo

26b. Approximately how often do you buy or sell on stock exchanges?

1 Almost every day 2 Once or twice a week 3 Once or twice a month 4 Less often

## Classification



27. Are you:

1 Male 2 Female

28. Age:

1 24 or younger 2 25-29 3 30-34 4 35-39 5 40-44 6 45-49 7 50-54 8 55-59 9 60+

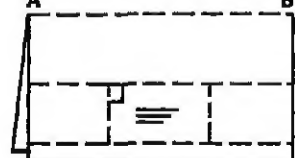
29. Finally, into which of the following groups does your annual gross personal income fall?

1 under \$15,000 2 \$15,000-19,999 3 \$20,000-29,999 4 \$30,000-39,999 5 \$40,000-49,999 6 \$50,000 or more

If you would like to receive the results of this survey, please PRINT your name and permanent address below.

Name Address

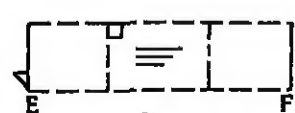
Folding Instructions 1. Fold page in half along A + B:



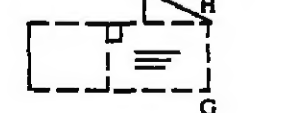
2. Fold in half again along C + D:



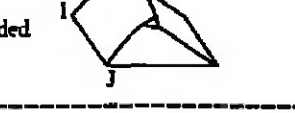
3. Fold the narrow strip E + F backwards:



4. Fold H + G as shown:



5. Fold I + J and then tuck in aperture provided by previously folded H + G:



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England

1

هكذا من القليل







Member, FDIC



Some of Morgan's European-based Financial Services officers at a meeting in Paris. From left, Michael Allen, Frank Beelitz, Lucile de Baudry d'Asson, Keith McDermott, Richard Crichton, Guido Cefalu.

## For specialized advice on complex financial needs, consider Morgan Guaranty

Corporations frequently need specialized financial advice to meet management objectives related to growth. Morgan Guaranty's Financial Services Department provides such advice in mergers and acquisitions, in equity financing and in long-term non-bank debt financing.

Financial Services advises corporations, both domestic and foreign, that wish to acquire, sell, or merge all or part of a business, or to set up some form of joint venture. Our experts assist throughout negotiations — from initial inquiry to closing — handling all the evaluation and financial structuring phases of a proposed transaction, including management of tender and exchange offers where appropriate.

In consulting with corporations around the world on the best ways to secure long-term borrowings, our specialists advise on financing for a specific project, or for a more general long-term need. After analyzing a company's capital requirements, they help determine the appropriate amount of financing and the optimum type and structure of each deal. Because of Morgan's world-



wide activity, they are in a position to know the best sources of long-term institutional funds at any given time.

In every assignment Morgan's Financial Services people are transaction-oriented. Their role is to provide focused advice for a particular problem. A company need not be a Morgan banking client to use their services. Compensation is by fee, set in advance and paid on successful completion of the transaction.

Financial Services, with headquarters in New York, has specialists based in Paris, London, Frankfurt, the Middle East, Japan, and Brazil. For more information on how their advice might help you, contact a Financial Services officer through any Morgan Guaranty office around the world.


MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY, 23 Wall Street, New York, N.Y. 10015  
• OVERSEAS BANKING OFFICES: Paris, London, Brussels, Antwerp, Amsterdam (Bank Morgan Labouchere), Frankfurt, Düsseldorf, Munich, Zurich, Milan and Rome (Banca Morgan Vonwiller), Tokyo, Singapore, Nassau • REPRESENTATIVE OFFICES: Madrid, Beirut, Sydney, Hong Kong, Manila, São Paulo, Caracas • INTERNATIONAL BANKING SUBSIDIARIES: San Francisco, Houston

**Morgan Guaranty - the corporate bank**

مركز الأعمال



[illegible]

International Stock Indexes					Tokyo Exchange October 20, 1976					Weekly net asset value on October 18, 1976				
	Test.	Prev.	Close	Low		Price Yen		Price Yen						
Amsterdam	35.20	32.70	105.50	80.80	Asahi Glass	310	Mitsui E. Wks	600						
Brussels	98.83	99.20	175.00	98.53	Canon	450	Mitsubishi Hy. Ind.	118						
Frankfurt	135.00	133.70	158.85	132.16	Fuji Bank	280	Mitsui Corp.	424						
London 30	395.30	392.60	438.50	358.10	Fuji Photo	280	Mitsui E. Wks	435						
London 300	100.30	97.48	105.00	100.12	Hitech	193	Nippon Elec.	205						
MDIAN	90.58	90.33	91.17	66.85	Honda Motor	421	Shary	321						
Paris	N.A.	95.50	112.11	77.40	C. Ich. Ind.	297	C. Ich. Ind.	1070						
Stockholm	247.10	245.84	248.91	236.88	Japan Air Lines	2160	Sony Corp.	2520						
Tokyo (1)	4625.99	4646.35	4699.36	4403.06	Kansai El. Pwr.	650	Sakumoto Bank	281						
Tokyo (2)	258.70	256.77	268.50	252.50	Kao Soap	334	Tokai Marine	218						
(1) new.	(1) old.				Kirin Brewery	354	Tokai	216						
					Kobun	323	Tokai Marine	410						
					Mitsui Ind.	376	Tokai	620						

These securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

31st October, 1978

U.S.\$35,000,000

**Bank of Tokyo Holding S.A.**  
*Société Anonyme-Luxembourg*  
Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes Due 1981  
Unconditionally Guaranteed as to Payment of Principal and  
Interest Jointly and Severally by

**The Bank of Tokyo, Ltd.**  
(Kabushiki Kaisha Tokyo Ginko)  
and

**The Industrial Bank of Japan, Limited**  
(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Kogyo Ginko)

Credit Suisse White Weld Ltd. S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.

Citicorp International Bank Ltd. Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft Crédit Lyonnais

Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Manufacturers Hanover Ltd.

Algemeene Bank Nederland N.V. A. E. Ames & Co. Amer Bank Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V. Andressens Bank A.S.  
Associated Japanese Bank (International) Ltd. Julius Baer International Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca Nazionale del Lavoro  
Banque di Roma Bankers Trust International Bank Mees & Hope N.V. The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.  
The Bank of Tokyo (Luxembourg) S.A. Bank of Tokyo (Switzerland) Ltd. Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. Banque Européenne de Tokyo  
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Banque Française de Dépôts et de Titres Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.  
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris  
Banque de Neufahr, Schumberger, Mallet Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas Banque de l'Union Européenne Banque Watan  
Barings Brothers & Co. H. Albert de Bary & Co. N.V. Bayerische Vereinsbank Bergen Bank Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank  
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations Chase Manhattan Citicorp Bank Compagnie Financière Interbancière S.p.A. Creditanstalt-Bankverein  
Crédit Commercial de France County Bank Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit du Nord Credito Italiano Daiwa Europe N.Y.  
DBS-Daiwa Securities International Den norske Creditbank Dresdner Bank Drexel Burnham & Co. Effectenbank-Warburg  
Europaea Bank Company First Boston (Europe) First Chicago Robert Fleming & Co. Anthony Gibbs Holdings Ltd.  
Girozentrale und Bank der Österreichischen Sparkassen Goldman Sachs International Corp. Handelsbank N.Y. (Overseas)  
Hamburg Bank Hessische Landesbank-Girozentrale H.M. Sannet & Co. IBI International IBI Finance Company (Hong Kong)  
The Industrial Bank of Japan (Luxembourg) S.A. Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Japan International Bank Ltd. Jardine Fleming & Co.  
Klüber, Peabody International Kiyobank Handelsbank Kleinwort, Benson Kreditbank S.A. Luxembourgse  
Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Asia Lazard Brothers & Co. Lehman Brothers Lloyd Bank International London Multinational Bank (Underwriters)  
Maxim Lynch International & Co. Samuel Montagu & Co. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Morgan Guaranty & Partners Morgan Stanley International  
The National Bank of Kuwait S.A.K. New Japan Securities Co. The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nippon European Bank S.A.  
Nippon Kangyo Kakumaru Securities Co., Ltd. Nomura Europe N.V. Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Ohsawa Securities Co., Ltd.  
Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie. Orion Bank Osakaya Securities Co. Österreichische Länderbank Pierant, Hedding & Pierson N.Y.  
N.M. Rothschild & Sons Rothschild Bank AG Salomon Brothers International Sanyo Securities Co., Ltd. J. Henry Schroeder Wagg & Co.  
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Société Générale de Banque S.A. Société Générale de Banque Sparkassenbank Strass, Turbault & Co. Svenska Handelsbanken  
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Union de Banques Arabes et Françaises-U.B.A.F. Verein- und Westbank I. Yantobel & Co. Wako Securities Co., Ltd.  
Warburg Paribas Becker Inc. Westdeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale White, Weld & Co. Williams, Clyn & Co. Wood Gundy  
Yamaichi International (Nederland) N.V. Yanzine Securities Co., Ltd.



## U.S. Commodity Prices

[illegible]

London Commodities				
		Oct. 24, 1970	Previous (Cass)	
H-g	Low	Close	Prev	
STOAR				
Dec.	72.25	72.50	121 - 121.20	104.50-105.00
Mar.	72.50	72.75	121.50-122.00	105.00-105.50
May	72.75	73.00	122.00-122.50	105.50-106.00
Aug.	73.00	73.25	122.50-123.00	106.00-106.50
Nov.	73.25	73.50	123.00-123.50	106.50-107.00
Feb.	73.50	73.75	123.50-124.00	107.00-107.50
May	73.75	74.00	124.00-124.50	107.50-108.00
Aug.	74.00	74.25	124.50-125.00	108.00-108.50
Nov.	74.25	74.50	125.00-125.50	108.50-109.00
Feb.	74.50	74.75	125.50-126.00	109.00-109.50
May	74.75	75.00	126.00-126.50	109.50-110.00
Aug.	75.00	75.25	126.50-127.00	110.00-110.50
Nov.	75.25	75.50	127.00-127.50	110.50-111.00
Feb.	75.50	75.75	127.50-128.00	111.00-111.50
May	75.75	76.00	128.00-128.50	111.50-112.00
Aug.	76.00	76.25	128.50-129.00	112.00-112.50
Nov.	76.25	76.50	129.00-129.50	112.50-113.00
Feb.	76.50	76.75	129.50-130.00	113.00-113.50
May	76.75	77.00	130.00-130.50	113.50-114.00
Aug.	77.00	77.25	130.50-131.00	114.00-114.50
Nov.	77.25	77.50	131.00-131.50	114.50-115.00
Feb.	77.50	77.75	131.50-132.00	115.00-115.50
May	77.75	78.00	132.00-132.50	115.50-116.00
Aug.	78.00	78.25	132.50-133.00	116.00-116.50
Nov.	78.25	78.50	133.00-133.50	116.50-117.00
Feb.	78.50	78.75	133.50-134.00	117.00-117.50
May	78.75	79.00	134.00-134.50	117.50-118.00
Aug.	79.00	79.25	134.50-135.00	118.00-118.50
Nov.	79.25	79.50	135.00-135.50	118.50-119.00
Feb.	79.50	79.75	135.50-136.00	119.00-119.50
May	79.75	80.00	136.00-136.50	119.50-120.00
Aug.	80.00	80.25	136.50-137.00	120.00-120.50
Nov.	80.25	80.50	137.00-137.50	120.50-121.00
Feb.	80.50	80.75	137.50-138.00	121.00-121.50
May	80.75	81.00	138.00-138.50	121.50-122.00
Aug.	81.00	81.25	138.50-139.00	122.00-122.50
Nov.	81.25	81.50	139.00-139.50	122.50-123.00
Feb.	81.50	81.75	139.50-140.00	123.00-123.50
May	81.75	82.00	140.00-140.50	123.50-124.00
Aug.	82.00	82.25	140.50-141.00	124.00-124.50
Nov.	82.25	82.50	141.00-141.50	124.50-125.00
Feb.	82.50	82.75	141.50-142.00	125.00-125.50
May	82.75	83.00	142.00-142.50	125.50-126.00
Aug.	83.00	83.25	142.50-143.00	126.00-126.50
Nov.	83.25	83.50	143.00-143.50	126.50-127.00
Feb.	83.50	83.75	143.50-144.00	127.00-127.50
May	83.75	84.00	144.00-144.50	127.50-128.00
Aug.	84.00	84.25	144.50-145.00	128.00-128.50
Nov.	84.25	84.50	145.00-145.50	128.50-129.00
Feb.	84.50	84.75	145.50-146.00	129.00-129.50
May	84.75	85.00	146.00-146.50	129.50-130.00
Aug.	85.00	85.25	146.50-147.00	130.00-130.50
Nov.	85.25	85.50	147.00-147.50	130.50-131.00
Feb.	85.50	85.75	147.50-148.	

COFFEE									
Nov.	1980	1928	1964	1970	1990	1991			
Jan.	1981	1951	1961	1971	1981	1991			
Mar.	1982	1962	1969	1976	1986	1997	1998		
May	1993	1960	1993	1998	1998	1999	1999		
Jul	1999	1989	1983	1993	1992	1999			
Aug.	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999			
Nov	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999	1999			
Lots: 2,350.									

CHICAGO FUTURES									
Oct. 26, 1994									
12.000									
Cont.	High	Low	Close	Prev					
2.9114	2.92	2.8870	2.9114	2.9114					
2.9234	3.04	3.0034	3.0034	3.03					
3.09	3.094	3.0614	3.0648	3.09					
3.1730	3.14	3.11	3.1214	3.1214					
3.18	3.164	3.1770	3.19	3.19					

LONDON METAL MARKET									
Oct. 26, 1994									
12.000									
Cont.	High	Low	Close	Prev					
2.9114	2.92	2.8870	2.9114	2.9114					
2.9234	3.04	3.0034	3.0034	3.03					
3.09	3.094	3.0614	3.0648	3.09					
3.1730	3.14	3.11	3.1214	3.1214					
3.18	3.164	3.1770	3.19	3.19					

[illegible]

Paris Commodities				
Oct. 24, 1976				
	High	Low	Close	Chg.
	(Bld Asked)			
<b>SUGAR</b>				
Dec	1,270	1,259	1,250	—10
Jan			1,253-1/2	—10
May	1,260	1,225	1,230-1/2	—10
Aug	1,300	1,270	1,270-1/2	—10
Oct			1,270-1/2	—10
Nov			1,260-1/2	—10
Dec			1,250-1/2	—10
Jan			1,240-1/2	—10
Feb			1,230-1/2	—10
Mar			1,220-1/2	—10
Apr			1,210-1/2	—10
May			1,200-1/2	—10
Jun			1,190-1/2	—10
Jul			1,180-1/2	—10
Aug			1,170-1/2	—10
Sep			1,160-1/2	—10
Oct			1,150-1/2	—10
Nov			1,140-1/2	—10
Dec			1,130-1/2	—10
Jan			1,120-1/2	—10
Feb			1,110-1/2	—10
Mar			1,100-1/2	—10
Apr			1,090-1/2	—10
May			1,080-1/2	—10
Jun			1,070-1/2	—10
Jul			1,060-1/2	—10
Aug			1,050-1/2	—10
Sep			1,040-1/2	—10
Oct			1,030-1/2	—10
Nov			1,020-1/2	—10
Dec			1,010-1/2	—10
Jan			1,000-1/2	—10
Feb			990-1/2	—10
Mar			980-1/2	—10
Apr			970-1/2	—10
May			960-1/2	—10
Jun			950-1/2	—10
Jul			940-1/2	—10
Aug			930-1/2	—10
Sep			920-1/2	—10
Oct			910-1/2	—10
Nov			900-1/2	—10
Dec			890-1/2	—10
Jan			880-1/2	—10
Feb			870-1/2	—10
Mar			860-1/2	—10
Apr			850-1/2	—10
May			840-1/2	—10
Jun			830-1/2	—10
Jul			820-1/2	—10
Aug			810-1/2	—10
Sep			800-1/2	—10
Oct			790-1/2	—10
Nov			780-1/2	—10
Dec			770-1/2	—10
Jan			760-1/2	—10
Feb			750-1/2	—10
Mar			740-1/2	—10
Apr			730-1/2	—10
May			720-1/2	—10
Jun			710-1/2	—10
Jul			700-1/2	—10
Aug			690-1/2	—10
Sep			680-1/2	—10
Oct			670-1/2	—10
Nov			660-1/2	—10
Dec			650-1/2	—10
Jan			640-1/2	—10
Feb			630-1/2	—10
Mar			620-1/2	—10
Apr			610-1/2	—10
May			600-1/2	—10
Jun			590-1/2	—10
Jul			580-1/2	—10
Aug			570-1/2	—10
Sep			560-1/2	—10
Oct			550-1/2	—10
Nov			540-1/2	—10
Dec			530-1/2	—10
Jan			520-1/2	—10
Feb			510-1/2	—10
Mar			500-1/2	—10
Apr			490-1/2	—10
May			480-1/2	

[illegible][illegible]

part	Ha gas	634	Chen-Hu	Hong-Hu	Singapore
122	Han-Hu	634	Chen-Hu	Hong-Hu	Singapore
122.5	La-Lian	49.78	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh
123	Ment-Hu	329.73	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh
144.20	O-Hu	74	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh
171.35	P-Hu	925	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh
171.35	S-Hu	1014	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh
327.30	T-Hu	312	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh	Chen-Poh
146					
146					
214.42					
120.40					
51					
51					

Paris	Air Liquide	331	China Trade Gap
	Air France	331	Said to Narrow
	Bois	331	
	Carrefour	331	

[illegible][illegible]

2.22	U.S. Subaw	2775	with \$107.2 million and
2.22	U.S. Subaw	3220	Germany with \$38.1 million



[illegible]

### Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

[illegible][illegible]

**(Société Anonyme Luxembourg)**

**U.S. \$35,000,000 Guaranteed**

**U.S. \$55,000,000 Guaranteed  
Floating Rate Notes Due 1981**

For the six months

October 20th, 1976, to April 20th, 1977.

in accordance with the provisions of the notice, notice  
hereby given that the rate of interest has been fixed

3/4 per cent and that the interest payable on the relevant interest payment date, April 20th, 1977, against com-

no. 1 will be U.S. \$34.13.

By: MORGAN GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY

**OF NEW YORK, London Agent Bank.**



The figure shows a coordinate system where the horizontal axis represents the 'Number of nodes' (ranging from 0 to 10) and the vertical axis represents the 'Number of links' (ranging from 0 to 10). Two lines are drawn: a solid line representing the equation  $L = N - 1$  and a dashed line representing  $L = N$ . Open circles representing data points are plotted at integer coordinates. Points lie on the  $L = N - 1$  line for  $N \geq 1$ , and points also lie on the  $L = N$  line for all  $N \geq 0$ .

**It was the**

How was the London performance?

London performance?  
Read what

Read what

# Modelo



# Cigs

## Keweenaw

# Merensky


**writes about dance**

in London in the

International  
United Tail

Herald Tribune  
Ask for it and get it

Ask for it every day  
Everywhere

Everywhere  
YOU GO

you go.

\_\_\_\_\_

... ..

\_\_\_\_\_

150





**10% Interest**

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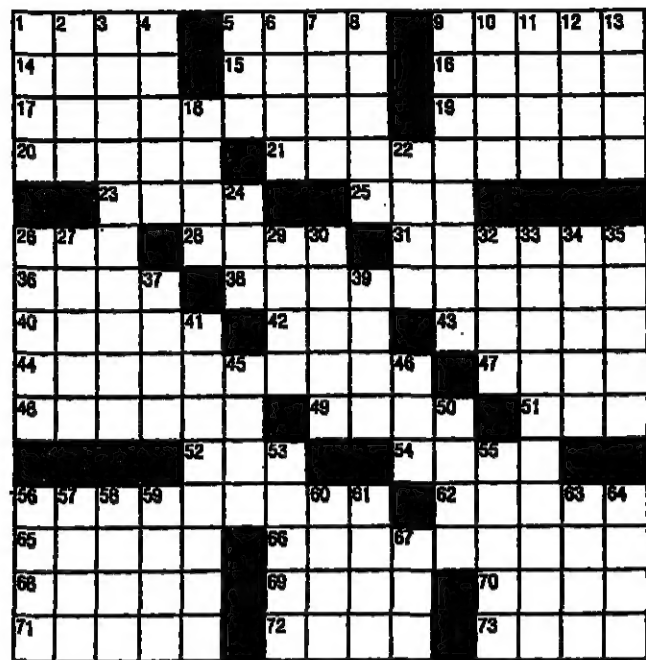
Address/Code/Town

Country



## CROSSWORD — Edited by Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- Newspaper edition
  - Wallach and Whitney
  - Mystery writers' award
  - ... a man with
  - Ballet skirt
  - Cloth
  - Something old
  - Vatican tribunal
  - Stage direction
  - Something New
  - Actor Aldo
  - Besides, in the boondocks
  - Short-wave buff
  - Denomination
  - Prose
  - Knivel
  - Showy
  - Shov
  - Term-paper grade: Abbr.
  - Had flu
  - Symptoms
  - St. Patrick's
  - Tonic-drink nut
  - Store folder
  - Diamonds, e.g.
  - Org. of W.W. II
- DOWN**
- "monkey's uncle"
  - African weight
  - Something Old
  - Book notice
  - Bernhardt
  - Something New
  - Pooh creator
  - Skinner of stage
  - Coup d'
  - ... a fox
  - Feta
  - est percipi
  - Bowl of cherries
  - In song
  - To
  - unanimously
  - Something Old and New
  - Waters
  - W.W. II area
  - Noth variety
  - Gossip-column
  - Like a bubble
  - bath
  - Time-saving words
  - Sullen
  - Enforce
  - Inter
  - Use a pipecleaner
  - Gershwin et al.
  - Pinball sign
  - Court need
  - Therefore
  - Of birds
  - Loire leader
  - Bluebonnet state
  - Clock sound
  - Something old
  - Celts
  - the hills
  - City of Utah
  - Rights org.
  - Olives, carrot
  - curia, etc.
  - Half: Prefix
  - "To" with Love
  - Kind of pot
  - Certain
  - committee
  - Western lake
  - Beliefs
  - Part of R.R.
  - Place for a tidbit
  - Concorde
  - Zola girl
  - could
  - horse
  - Struck
  - "Exodus" author
  - Soccer star
  - Afterthoughts: Abbr.



## WEATHER

ALGERIA	C	F	Cloudy	MADRID	C	F	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Cloudy	MILAN	14	57	Overcast
ANKARA	16	61	Cloudy	MONTREAL	13	55	Bale
ATHENS	16	61	Cloudy	MOSCOW	12	50	Sunny
BEIRUT	26	79	Cloudy	MUNICH	11	52	Overcast
BELGRADE	8	46	Cloudy	NEW YORK	10	50	Bale
BERLIN	8	46	Cloudy	NICE	14	57	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	14	57	Cloudy	OSLO	10	50	Bale
BUDAPEST	9	48	Cloudy	PARIS	12	54	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	5	41	Overcast	PRAGUE	7	44	Overcast
CABRILANA	9	48	Cloudy	ROME	13	55	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	8	46	Cloudy	SOFIA	10	50	Overcast
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	7	44	Cloudy
DUBLIN	9	48	Cloudy	TEHRAN	10	50	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	13	55	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	27	80	Cloudy
FLORENCE	16	61	Cloudy	TUNIS	23	73	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	15	59	Cloudy	VIENNA	18	64	Cloudy
GENOVA	15	59	Overcast	WASHINGTON	13	55	Bale
HELSINKI	4	39	Sunny	ZURICH	14	57	Cloudy
ISLAFOLD	13	55	Bale				
LAS PALMAS	22	71	Overcast				
LISBON	17	63	Cloudy				
LONDON	12	54	Overcast				
LOS ANGELES	20	68	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Coast at 1700 GMT; others at 1300 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

## ADVERTISEMENT

October 26, 1976

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of Swiss Funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the U.S.: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (m) - monthly; (r) - regularly; (i) - irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co. Ltd.			Other Funds		
(d) Baerbond	SP12.35	\$6.88	(w) Alexander Fund	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88	(d) Trustco Int. Fd. (AEFF)	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88	(d) Trustco Int. Fd. (AEFF)	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88	(d) Trustco Int. Fd. (AEFF)	SP12.35	\$6.88
BANQUE VON ERNST & Co.			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Cresswell Fund	SP14.61	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Cresswell Fund	SP14.61	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Cresswell Fund	SP14.61	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Capital Int'l	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Capital Int'l	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Capital Int'l	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
CREDIT SUISSE			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Actions Suisse	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Actions Suisse	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Actions Suisse	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Concentra	DM10.78	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Concentra	DM10.78	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Concentra	DM10.78	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
FIDELITY			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) G.T. Fund	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) G.T. Fund	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) G.T. Fund	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
JARDINE FLEMING			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Jardine Japan Fund	SP14.26	\$7.99	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
LLOYDS INTERNATIONAL M.O.B.A.			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth Fd	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth Fd	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth Fd	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
PROPERTY GROWTH OVERS Ltd.			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) U.S. Dollar Fund	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
SEPCO			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Seppo (N.A.V.)	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Seppo (N.A.V.)	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Seppo (N.A.V.)	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
SOPID GROUPE GENEVA			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Sopid Gro. B. Est.	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Sopid Gro. B. Est.	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(w) Sopid Gro. B. Est.	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
SWISS BANK CORP.			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) American Value	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) American Value	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) American Value	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Amer. U.S. Bd.	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Amer. U.S. Bd.	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) Amer. U.S. Bd.	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) American Value	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) American Value	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88
(d) American Value	SP17.36	\$12.35	(d) Gopher	SP12.35	\$6.88



## BOOKS

## FRIENDS AND LOVERS

By Robert Bruns. Basic Books. 287 pp. \$10.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

In our society, says Robert Bruns, friendship is the poor relation of romantic love, a consolation prize for the lonely. Romantic love is regarded as a feast and friendship mere bread and butter. We sacralize romantic or sexual love with marriage, but leave friendship to shift for itself, to survive as well as it can the encroachments of married "togetherness" and "team spirit." In all the world, according to "Friends and Lovers," only Western civilization is so sophisticated as to condescend to friendship, which, in Mr. Bruns' words, "makes the world go round."

It is not only the invidious comparison with romantic love and sexual passion that impoverishes the idea of friendship in Western society. The fear of homosexuality, usually ungrounded in true friendship, also plays a part. Furthermore, says Mr. Bruns, friendship is seen as a homely, unexciting sentiment: it has none of the sound and fury of sex and romantic love.

Our "whole person," as we now consider ourselves, is often regarded as hindered by friendship, but doubly by love. Love is the great magnifier, writes Mr. Bruns, and friendship is often treated as a mere interim activity while we rest from our ardors. Like aggression and hate, love has glamour, while friendship is all too often conceived as a mere "eat in our sense of privacy."

Yet if we accept the argument of "Friends and Lovers" friendship can do more to allay our terrible loneliness than romantic love. Love, Mr. Bruns claims, is a temporary high and friendship is a constant. In love, we exaggerate ourselves; in friendship we express ourselves. Love idealizes us while it lasts; friendship concretizes us. While love is almost always risky, friendship is relatively safe.

Both democracy and Christianity, in Mr. Bruns' view, have inadvertently tended to cheapen friendship. Everyone in a democracy, theoretically, loves everyone else and the Christian injunction to love thy neighbor as thyself tends to friendship from a personal need or quest into a general principle. Amid the emotional ambiguities of our "freedom," each of us must construct a personal network of emotional security to replace the old structures of church, convention, community and family. In fact, the author suggests, friends are the only family many of us have.

John Cocteau remarked that we doubled our loneliness by marrying. This may be true, unless we retain our friends and become friends with our spouse. If we do not, we live in a "dual

Without subscribing to "unisex" formulations, it should be easier now for men to form the kind of fundamental contact that Lionel Tiger calls "bonding" and that he restricts to men. It should not be difficult to show that man's historical relation to women is no less natural or organic. While friendships in one's own sex may be deeply reassuring, it is also conceivable that, in oversteering this kind of contact, we may be begging the question of our deepest androgyny. What men are accustomed to call the "otherness" of women may correspond to the unexplored parts of themselves for which many of them feel such a profound yearning. To a certain degree male bonding may be not only a biological expression of faith and trust, but a form of whispering in the dark as well.

Anatole Broyard is a book reviewer for The New York Times.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"I CAN'T CALL ANYONE TO THE PHONE, MR. WILSON... THIS IS A RECORDING."

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South made a highly questionable opening bid of one heart on the diagrammed deal. This landed him eventually in three hearts, and this would have given him a reasonable score if he had played the hand a little better.

West began by scoring two club winners, and in response to a high-low signal continued the suit to give his partner a ruff. East returned a low diamond, and South put up the king without much hope. West duly won with the ace and played his last club. South ruffed with the heart jack, reaching this position.

NORTH				EAST			
♠	AK	♥	QJ42	♠	AK	♥	AK
♦	QJ	♣	QJ	♦	QJ	♣	QJ
♠	AK	♥	QJ42	♠	AK	♥	AK
♦	QJ	♣	QJ	♦	QJ	♣	QJ

West led the club king.

JAN 10 1976







